THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest Southern News

REBEL DEFEAT IN THE SHENANDOAH.

A Muddled Despatch from Early.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH GEORGIA.

ATLANTA TO BE CAPTURED

Longstreet Again in the Field.

LEE'S "CRADLE AND GRAVE" RESERVES.

Further Particulars of Early's Defeat—He Retreats Twenty-four Miles.

From the Richmond Sentinel, October 22.

There was a great interest felt yesterday to hear from the valley, as rumors of a serious disaste to our troops were prevalent on the streets.

We learn from a gentleman who left Staunton yesterday morning, and who had conversed with officers wounded in the battle, that on Wednesday, the 19th, General Early attacked the enemy at Cedar creek, two miles and a half north of Strasburg.

He completely routed the 8th and 19th Army Corps, and drove them through Middletown, five miles north of Strasburg, capturing all their guns, thirteen hundred prisoners, camp equipage, &c. The enemy were then reinforced by the 6th Corps, when Early fell back to Mount Jackson, twenty four miles south of Strasburg, bringing off with him the thirteen hundred prisoners. He brought off his own artillery, though it is believed he abandoned that captured from the enemy.

So far from sustaining a reverse, he routed two army corps, and only fell back when the enemy were reinforced by a full corps of fresh men. The enemy are reported to have suffered very heavily in killed and wounded, while *our loss is reported to have been small.*

The enemy did not attempt to follow when our troops fell back. Orders were received last night to have transportation at Staunton this morning for thirteen hundred Yankee prisoners to be forwarded South.

Another Summary of Early's Despatch, in which no Disbursements are Mentioned.

Since writing the above, official despatches have been received, which state that General Early attacked Sheridan's command on Cedar creek before day on the 19th, and surprised and routed the 8th and 19th Corps, and drove the 6th Corps beyond Middletown, capturing eighteen pieces of artillery and thirteen hundred prisoners, which were safely brought off, but the enemy subsequently made a stand, and in turn attacked General Early, causing his line to give way. On the retreat he enemy captured thirty pieces of artillery.

[The remainder of the despatch does not differ from that published in the *Enquirer*.—ED. T.]

There appears to be some discrepancy relative to the number of cannon lost. If we captured eighteen and lost thirty, the net loss would be twelve. The artillery we understand was captured by the enemy's cavalry.

. . . the Refugee Actor—His First Appearance on the "Conscript" and "Deserter."

From the Charleston Mercury, October 14.

The enrolling officer of Richmond has called upon the *Examiner* to say that it was through no fault of his that Mr. Ogden was not put into the army; that he had him arrested and taken to Camp Lee six months ago, and that with this his duty in the matter ended. This clears up the matter so far as the enrolling officer is concerned, but the fact still remains that Ogden did manage to elude the service up to the very day he absconded to the Yankees.

The Ogden case shows that on the 21st day of April last he was arrested and surrendered to the authorities at Camp Lee as a conscript; he sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the ground that he was "chronically foreign;" his case was most ingeniously and elaborately argued; he had the benefit of the most learned counsel at the bar; but after all this the court decided that he was liable to conscription, and commanded him to the custody of the authorities at Camp Lee. This was on the 10th day of May. Our Argus stood then, by the judgment of the court, a conscript, and if the law had been executed in its course he would have been assigned to a company and sent into the field. Instead of this, Mr. Ogden was let back into the city, returned to his luxurious apartments, and set on the streets from the 10th day of August to the 1st day of October, when he escaped.

Capture of Ogden, the Theatrical Manager.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 21.

Manager R. D. Ogden, late of the Richmond Theatre, returned to Richmond last evening on the Fredericksburg train, under escort of guard, having been found in King George looking for the Potomac and stepping across to Yankee upon. We learn he has taken a seat of refreshments at Castle Thunder, "Richmond's thriving capital."

Arrangements Making to Enter Atlanta and Securely Hold It.

From the Macon Intelligencer.

Whilst our army is managing the enemy in the mountains of North Georgia arrangements are being perfected to occupy Atlanta by our forces, and very soon the means will be applied that a strong and available force will occupy and securely hold that city long forth. Already the work is rapidly progressing that will place the city in communication with the world again, and make it a secure depot for us hereafter.

In the plan now being pursued the enemy are lost sight of undirectly, for the reason that they will not be in the way. The movements now in progress are confidently made in search over the feeble opposition they may make, in their will imply displace them and give the city into our possession again, and then for a concerted and guided movement on the enemy's rear and flanks.

From all quarters the means are coming. The men are gathering. Not only from Georgia, but from Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina, there is entirely accumulating a formidable power. These provinces and citizens will receive no profitable benefit from the occupying of the city. Our army on the front will increase in strength and numbers on the addition of men to those places will be filled by fresh troops in the rear. The campaign will entirely clear the country south of the Tennessee river of the enemy. It will be a decided success.

The Georgia Militia on Hardee's Spirits.

The Macon *Intelligencer* has a cheering prediction that Atlanta will soon be occupied by the Rebel forces. It adds:—

The troops that are rendezvousing in large numbers at several points in the State are full of enthusiasm and spirit, and in a few days will be in the march for duty, where they will be of great service to the army, and where they will do this State a service whose benefits are incalculable.

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The plans are working well; and in their certain success we see the utter discomfiture and total rout of the enemy. To assist to the desirable end, it is the duty of every man liable to duty to come without delay, take his place, and make this campaign a brilliant and glorious ending of the war.

Atlanta Closely Guarded by General Iverson's Troops—No Trains Arriving There.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Times, October 19.

A prominent citizen of Atlanta, who was detained there until Thursday last, makes the following statements of the situation of affairs a that point:—He says that the Yankee reports o large numbers of trains having arrived at that point, loaded with supplies, are false; that only our through trains have arrived since Wheeler started on his expedition.

The Yankee army has been consolidated into three corps, commanded respectively by Howard, Thomas, and Slocum. The two first have gone in the direction of Chattanooga. The last is in Atlanta, closely guarded by General Iverson's cavalry, which captures or kills every Yankee who shows himself outside of the trenches. In addition to the loss of horses from starvation, many are dying from glanders—a disease fatal and epidemic in its character.

The Fortifications at Lynchburg.

From the Richmond Whig, October 20.

The *Virginian* says:—We have recently made an examination of the fortifications that General Polston is constructing on the Amherst side of the river. Many and important additions to the old works are being made. There is no impropriety in our saying now that the fortifications on the Amherst side were too meagre and totally inadequate to the purpose of defense. They could easily have been flanked, and many approaches to the city have been thereby open to a cavalry force. The line is nearly perfect now, and we shall soon have works that will command every pass and ravine through which approach to the city could otherwise be gained.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST ARMY NEWS.

One of General Lee's Aids Captured.

SHOOTING OF A DESERTER.

Price Whipped in Missouri.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, brings up a number of officers on leave.

No changes have taken place in the position of affairs on the James river. Of late the Rebel artillerists and pickets have kept up a severe fire upon the line of the 2d Corps, but few casualties have resulted.

Deserters report that Lee is holding his lines with not more than forty thousand effective men.

Bobbie Lynch, of the 63d New York Regiment, was shot on Friday for desertion, in the presence of the 1st Division, 2d Corps. It was his second offense, and the first time he received a pardon, but shortly after he again deserted and went over to the enemy, and, when captured, had on a Rebel uniform.

On Saturday Captain McPherson, of the 16th New York Cavalry, while scouting in the vicinity of Warrenton, Va., captured Lieutenant H. B. Turner, an aid to General Lee; he also captured a man who gave his name as Captain D. H. McGuire, of the 6th Virginia Cavalry, but who is believed to be the notorious Captain Chapman, of Moseby's command.

Captain D. Marun, 8th Michigan Infantry, who arrived here a few days ago, in charge of a squad of colored recruits and substitutes, has been arrested for attempting to induce some of the men to desert.

General Ricketts is very low to-day. It is feared that he cannot recover.

The news at the War Department from Missouri is good. Price was whipped, and is running to the best of his ability.

THE VERMONT RAID.

WHO THE RAIDERS ARE.

George N. Sanders on Hand.

ST. JOHNS, C. E., October 25.—Nothing of special importance has taken place in regard to the St. Albans raiders, who are understood to have engaged as counsel the Hon. J. J. Abbott and Messrs. Carr and La Flamine, of Montreal, and the Hon. J. H. Cameron, of Toronto. The examination is conducted with closed doors, only the counsel and reporters being admitted.

The notorious George N. Sanders is here, managing the cause of the robbers. He says they belong to the first families of Kentucky, and formerly were attached to John Morgan's forces. This raid, he asserts, is only the first of a series of plundering expeditions soon to take place on the frontiers of the States. Had he known before of this affair, he would have prevented it, as it was conducted on too small a scale.

F. S. J. Auson, Queen's counsel of Montreal, is here as counsel for the Canadian authorities.

CAPTURE OF STEAMER "ROANOKE."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

HALIFAX, N. S., October 25.—The steamship *Manvocordato* arrived last night in seven days from Bermuda, with the passengers of the captured steamer *Roanoke*. Mr. D. P. Bardon, a passenger, furnishes the following additional particulars:—

After the *Roanoke* left Havana, her engines were stopped to receive passengers approaching in boats, who proved to be Confederates under Captain Braine, and Lieutenant Paw, of *Chesapeake* notoriety. After the capture, Braine proposed to Captain Drew to hoist the vessel for $50,000 in gold, payable at Bermuda—Braine to keep the cargo—which proposition was of course refused by Captain Drew.

The *Roanoke* arrived off Bermuda on Thursday night quite out of coal, but received a little from a vessel. Nothing special happened until Friday, when her passengers were taken off by the *Matilda*. The *Roanoke* had a valuable cargo of bale tobacco, cigars, and sugar. Braine and his associates were all there. Captain Drew and his crew left for New York in the schooner *Hound* on the 17th instant.

UNION MEETING IN BERKS.

George Francis Train in Reading.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, October 25.—An immense Union meeting was held here in Penn Square last night, at which the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. George Francis Train made one of his characteristic speeches, and held an audience of over ten thousand persons spell-bound for nearly two hours. The applause was really tremendous. He speaks in Pottsville to-night. S.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—Governor Bradford stands firm in the determination to issue his proclamation, pronouncing the new Constitution to be the organic law of Maryland on and after the 1st of November next, regardless of the lawyers and their mandamus. He so expressed himself to a committee of legal and other gentlemen who waited upon him yesterday.

It is contended by the opponents of the Constitution that the legal home vote was against it, and that the soldiers had no right to vote under the Constitution. Also that many soldiers voted who were not residents of the State. Governor Bradford alleges that the legal home vote gives a majority for the Constitution, and that the soldiers were fully authorized to vote. He will issue his proclamation in a day or two.

Many wounded Union men and Rebels, from Sheridan's late battle, are arriving here.

A number of Rebels are taking the oath. Large numbers of Rebel prisoners are daily arriving.

Passengers from Old Point say momentous movements are on foot in Grant's army. All is hopeful.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Flour has advanced 5@10c.; sales of 11,000 barrels at $8 90@9 75 for State; $10 00@12 00 for Ohio; and $10 75@14 00 for Southern. Wheat advanced 2@3c.; the sales are unimportant. Corn advanced 1c., with small sales. Beef dull. Pork firm at $44 00@46 00 for Mess. Lard firm at 20@21½c. Whisky firm. Gold, 218.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 95; Cumberland preferred, 82½; Illinois Central scrip, 130½; bonds, 115; Michigan Southern, 67½; New York Central, 130; Pennsylvania Central, 89; Reading, 123½; Hudson River, 121½; Canton, 34; Missouri 6s, 60½; Erie, 97½; One Year Certificates, 98; Treasury 7.30's, 106½; Ten-Forties, 92½; Five-Twenty Coupons, 107; registered, 100; Gold, 218.

BALTIMORE, October 25.—Flour firm; sales of 2000 bbls. at $11 for Western extra. Wheat is advancing; Southern red is quoted at $2 55@2 62; and Kentucky white $2 80. Whisky is dull and nominal at $1 78@1 79. Groceries are quiet.

The Fire at Eastport, Maine.

PORTLAND, October 25.—Captain Field, of the steamer *New England*, gives additional particulars of the fire at Eastport, Maine. The estimated damage is $300,000. The wharves on Water street, where the burned buildings stood, are much injured. The alarm of fire was first raised at 11 o'clock on Saturday night by the burning of a smoke-house at North End.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, on Sunday morning, another fire broke out in a saloon on Union wharf, which terminated in a general conflagration. A strong northeast wind prevailed, and the tide being low, there was a scarcity of water, while there were only two available engines in town.

The property was entirely burned, and there was but slight insurance upon it. On some of the buildings there was no insurance at all.

Mr. McGeok, clothing dealer, is a sufferer to the amount of $13,000, on which there is no insurance.

The loss of E. E. Shedd, druggist, is equally heavy, and not insured.

The Eastport *Sentinel* office was burned. The telegraph office, which was destroyed, is now established over Bradish's bakery. The Frontier Bank, which was also destroyed, has been removed to the Custom House. The females signally distinguished themselves in saving goods, and even working at the engines.

Marine Disaster.

CHATHAM, October 25.—The schooner *J. P. Johnson*, from New York for Portsmouth, with coal, went ashore on Nauset beach on Saturday night, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved.

The Mails per the "Europa."

BOSTON, October 25.—The mails per the *Europa*, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will close at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. She will sail about 9 o'clock.

GEO. H. PENDLETON IN NEW YORK.

Serenade at the New York Hotel—He Makes a Speech.

Hon. George H. Pendleton was serenaded last night at the New York Hotel by the McClellan Legion, an association composed of former soldiers of the Army of the Potomac. An audience of several thousand persons having assembled, Mr. Pendleton was introduced by Hon. John Van Buren, when he said:—

I thank you for this manifestation of your kind feelings toward myself. I am the more grateful for it as it comes from men who have stood in the front of battle, and purified their lives for their country. (Loud cheers.) I accept it as an evidence of your confidence in and of your sympathy with my devotion to the Union and the Constitution. (Three cheers for George H. Pendleton.)

I have rarely found it necessary to reply to any personal attack. A friend has just handed me a pamphlet, which he tells me has an extensive circulation both here and in the army. It professes to be a record of my speeches and votes in Congress, and to prove from them my hostility to the rebellion. It professes to be published by the "Union Congressional Committee," and to become itself from the "Congressional Globe" to which it appeals for its entire accuracy.

On the seventh page of that pamphlet I am charged with having voted against certain resolutions on the 7th of July, 1864. Now, if any of you gentlemen will examine the *Globe*, or the file of any daily newspaper of your city, or will even tax his recollection, he will find that Congress adjourned on the 4th day of July, 1864. (Great laughter.) From the specimen of fraud and forgery I leave you to judge of the credibility of the whole fabrication.

I was born in Ohio. I have lived all my life in the Northwest. I know the sentiment of the people. I sympathize with it. They are attached by every tie of affection and interest to the Union. (Loud cheering.)

Unlike New York, they have never known another Government; they never existed as a political community except this Government; was it raised, and their hearts cling to this Government with indescribable tenacity. (Great applause.) Unlike you, they are inland people, chiefly devoted to agriculture.

As an internal and controlling portion of the Union they have prestige and power—they fear from dissolution isolation from the world and the loss of that prestige and power. (Cheers.) Their interest requires that they should be speedy and easy communication with the ocean, and this they intend to have both by the Gulf of Mexico and the city of New York, by conciliation and peace if they can, by all the force and power which a teeming population and a fruitful soil give them if they must. (Loud cheers.)

They believe that the first step, towards maintaining the Union is the election of General McClellan. (Great cheering.) They believe that the reconstruction of the Democratic party to power will produce Union. (Cheers.) They believe the policy of the administration towards both the southern and Northern States is fatal to the Union. ("That's so.") General McClellan, in his Harrison Landing letter, said:—"Neither confiscation of property, nor political executions of persons, nor territorial organization of States, nor hasteless abolition of slavery, should be for one moment thought of." (Cheers.)

In his letter of acceptance he said:—"The Union was cemented by the blood of the North and the South, and by compromises. To restore and preserve it in the same must precede all the questions of the country and in the assent of the people." (Cheers.)

The Democratic party is pledged to an unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution. (Cheers.) It is pledged to "the restoration of peace on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." (Loud applause.)

I believe, however, that the Union of these States shall be restored to power, if this policy shall prevail, the Union shall be restored, state after State will return to us, and the echoes of our rejoicing will come down to us from the Heavens as the token that forty approves that statesmanship which beautifully blends power with moderation, and justice and conciliation. (Cheers.)

When next I meet you, I hope we may have already entered on that work. Again, good night. I thank you for your attention, and will you good night. (Loud and——cheers followed this speech.)

General Sherman and the Presidential Election.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

No. 17 WEST TWENTIETH STREET, NEW YORK, October 24.—Having noticed in the *Herald* of the 20th of September last the subjoined paragraph, I transmitted it to General Sherman, with the remark:—"I feel that an expression of opinion by you contradictory of the enclosed statement, in a form avoiding everything personal, would be of importance." I give you his reply, marked with all the elevation of his noble character. You will be so kind as to make it public.

JOHN C. HAMILTON.

But we have heard a statement relative to a private letter from General Sherman, containing the following words, or words to this effect:—"I believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred soldiers in this army"—the farmer-at army of Atlanta—"would vote for General McClellan, whether with or without my consent, but that my influence can suffice to make the honest-hearted man cast his vote the same way in which not be manifested." This report we give as one known to be to prevalent in army circles, but without vouching for its accuracy.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, GA., October 11, 1864.—My Dear Sir:—There is not one word of truth in the paragraph you sent me, cut from the New York *Herald* of September 29. I never thought, said, or wrote that McClellan would get "ninety-nine out of every hundred" votes in this army. I am as ignorant of the political bias of the men of this army as you are at a distance of a thousand miles, and I would as soon think of tampering with a soldier's religion as with his preference for men. I have not and shall not attempt to influence a vote in the coming struggle. I believe Mr. Lincoln has done the best he could. With respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN.

John G. Hamilton, Esq.

Oil Matters.

The oil excitement on the Allegheny river, in the neighborhood of Franklin, is on the increase, and the famous Oil creek region is mentioned as only of secondary importance. The *Spectator* says that Messrs. Hoover and Plumer have tubed their new well on the island in the river, two miles below town, and they are satisfied it will yield from eighty to one hundred barrels per day. Taking into consideration the locality and facility of getting to market, this well is as valuable as any on Oil creek. There are other wells in the immediate vicinity that are yielding largely and every day will witness new developments, since a large number of wells are being bored, and are now reaching the depth where oil is found.

On the Allegheny, above Oil creek, several good wells have recently been tested. On Sugar creek the excitement has got up as far as Cooperstown, and large sales of oil territory have recently been consummated. A number of wells are being bored, and good shows of oil have been obtained. Look out for great developments in that region. On the Two Mile, Patchell, and Reid's Runs prospecting is going ahead with much vigor. We hear of extensive purchases of territory by eastern companies on Sandy creek. Indeed, the whole region in the vicinity of oil producing districts is now in market. On French Creek several new companies are commencing operations. The McCormick and McKissick Company has commenced pumping a third well, which bids fair to be equal to those which have been in operation for the past three years on this same land.

—Colonel Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, has at last taken the stump for McClellan and Pendleton. Colonel Seymour is a thorough peace man.

—Governor Morton lately made application to the War Department for an extension of the furloughs of the sick and wounded Indiana soldiers until after the Presidential election.

—Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, is spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination for Congressman in the Third District of Massachusetts, now represented by Mr. Rice (Union).

MAJOR-GEN. EDWARD O. C. ORD,

Commanding 18th Army Corps, Army of the James.

MAJOR-GENERAL ORD.

We present to-day an excellent portrait of this distinguished commander of the 18th Army Corps. As the companion and compatriot of the lamented Birney, Philadelphians will take a peculiar interest in all that relates to his history. He is deserving of this notice, for as an executive officer he has never yet made a mistake. He has always performed his whole duty in a way to secure the admiration of his commanders, and the love and respect of his subordinate officers and men. His greatest feat on the field was accomplished on the 28th of September, 1834, in the Battle of Chaffin's (Chapin's) Farm, where, while leading his troops to victory, he fell severely wounded, but not until he could see the success of his movement.

General Edward O. C. Ord, son of Lieutenant James Ord, of the War of 1812, was appointed a Cadet to the West Point Military Academy by General Andrew Jackson, during his last Presidential term, and graduated from that institution in 1839, with the rank of brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. In September, 1850, he had passed the lower grades, and was promoted to a Captaincy. In the summer of 1861 he was commissioned as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and had command of a brigade in General McCall's Pennsylvania Reserve Division, and he acted a prominent part in the battle of Drainesville, which was the first battle that the Reserves were engaged in, and that constituted really the first triumph over the Rebels in the field in Eastern Virginia. After serving through the campaign on the Peninsula, he was ordered to the West, and assumed command of a division under General U. S. Grant. He distinguished himself at Iuka and other points, and was then ordered to New Orleans, where he operated under the orders of General Banks. When the Nineteenth Army Corps returned North, he came with it as a Major-General. After the retreat of the Rebel General Early down the Shenandoah Valley, General Ord was entrusted with the command of the 18th Army Corps, which, with the 10th Army Corps, constitutes the Army of the James river, under Major-General B. F. Butler.

General Butler, in officially reviewing the movement in which General Ord received his honorable wound, holds the following language:—

"In the present movement, where all have deserved so well, it is almost invidious to mention names. Yet justice requires special gallant acts to be noticed. Major-Generals Ord and Birney receive the thanks of the Commanding General for prompt celerity of movement of their corps both in time and manner, thereby securing thereby co-operation, although moving over different lines.

"Their active promptness cannot be too much commended, as an example in other operations. To be able to give troops in exact time is a quality as scarce as it is valuable. General Ord received a severe wound while directing the occupation of a captured redoubt."

The Amount of the Public Debt.

The Copperhead press, acting upon the principle, doubtless, that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth, continue to reiterate their statements respecting the daily increase of the public debt, but with this difference—they have increased the amount from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. In view of this malicious inhonrance, the following data are given for their information:—

The public debt on the 7th March, 1861 (the day on which Mr Chase entered upon the administration), was:—

Funded	$90,992,887 64
Treasury Notes outstanding	10,402,411 64
Total debt 7th March, 1861	$376,455,299 28
On the 1st of July, 186—	$90,867,828 68
Four months—115 days	14,412,623 40
Increase per diem	$125,330 00
Increase from 1st July, 1861, to 1st May, 1863, 22 months—639 days	$476,397,809
Increase per diem	$1,339,943
Increase from 1st May, 1863, to 20th April, 1864, 12 months—360 days	$689,617,372
Increase per diem	$1,915,594
Increase from 20th April, 1864, to 20th September, 1864, 157 days—5 months	$299,158,711
Increase per diem	$1,905,469
Increase from 1st July, 1861, to 20th September, 1864, 1182 days—39 months	$1,395,105,888
Average increase per diem since 1st July, 1861	$1,571,108

It will be observed that in the general average of the increase of the debt, the first four months of the Rebellion are not embraced; if they were thrown into the term, the effect would be to reduce the per diem increase of debt to $1,443,562, but these first 115 days are rejected because their expenditure bears no tolerable proportion to the rate of increase after the 1st July, 1861.—*N. Y. Times.*

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 25.

Sympathizers Dismissed.

Mr. Stanton has dismissed twenty employees from the Quartermaster's Department, on the charge of sympathising with the Rebellion.

Political.

The President of the Lincoln and Johnson Club here has tendered money to the McClellan Club to pay for the flag accidentally burned on Friday night. So far, the McClellanites have not accepted, but are busy getting up an indignation meeting.

Election Agents in the Army.

Election agents are now so numerous in the army that they are a nuisance to General Grant

General Taylor to Command Hardee's Corps.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, October 20.

Lieutenant-General Taylor was in Jackson, Mississippi, on the 7th, in consultation with Major-General Gardner, commanding the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and Brigadier-General Adams, commanding all the cavalry in the district. A correspondent of the *Register* says:—Among the rumors afloat is one that General Taylor is to be transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, and to take command of Hardee's Corps; and one report has it that General Breckinridge is to succeed him here, and another that General S. D. Lee is to be sent back. How true these rumors are I know not; but I find it pretty generally believed that General Taylor is to go to Georgia, though public opinion is divided as to his successor here. *Nous verrons.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 44; Noon, 58. One P. M., 60. Wind, N. E.

GENUINE PATRIOTISM.—When the draft was imminent over the Twentieth Ward, there were meetings held by the people in the North Baptist Church, Eighth street, above Master, to take measures to avert it. The pastor of the church is Rev. Mr. Hall, who bent his entire energies to the work. When the subscription paper came round, Mr. Hall, who had already given largely before, now put down his name for ten dollars. The church is anything but rich, and the salary of the pastor anything but large. Mr. Hall's contribution was like the widow's mite, and added to his time and labor, it was his all. The citizens of the ward, realizing this, got together one night when he was not present and made up for him a purse of $125. This they presented to him. He accepted it. To the surprise of the donors they learned shortly afterwards that he had given the entire sum to the Subscription Committee. "Gentlemen," said he, "General Grant wants soldiers for the Union. I can do better without this money than he can do without men; so please take it; I insist upon it." This fact was only recently known. The people showed their appreciation of such exalted patriotism. They raised a fund forthwith, and put in a substitute for the patriot preacher, and ordered a full-length portrait of him to be painted in oil, at a cost of two hundred dollars. The picture was formally presented a night or two ago.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—One hundred and thirteen wounded soldiers arrived last night, and were placed under the care of Doctor Kenderdine in the various hospitals. Through the courtesy of the Doctor we have the list of the Pennsylvanians:—

Samuel Payler, 87th Pa.	J. H. Miller, 87th Pa.
Wm. G. Kline, 5th Cav.	G. D. John, 47th Pa.
Jacob Lindelick, 47th Pa.	Wm. H. Bargris, sergt. 47th Pa.
Robert Waters, 87th Pa.	Wm. Lords, 47th Pa.
Joseph N. Salim, 13th Penn Reserves	Joseph Evans, 47th Pa.
Evan C. Geese, 47th Pa.	J. H. Stelias, sergt. 47th Pa.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.—The Coroner commenced an investigation yesterday into the cause of the death of John S. Williams, who was stabbed on last Saturday week at the tavern of Antonio Chenghino, Eighth and Christian streets, by a man named Joseph Begeo. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony went to show that the affair was the result of a quarrel. The accused has not yet been arrested. The case was postponed until Thursday.

BREWERS' UNION.—The Fifth Annual Session of the Brewers' Union of the United States will be held in Baltimore in September next. The revenue from malt liquors, by the present system inaugurated by the Government, falls short of the amount contemplated; should, however, the suggestions advanced by the committee of brewers be adopted, it is believed that the revenue would reach the sum of four millions of dollars annually.

DRUGGING AND ROBBERY.—Charles Stewart was heard yesterday at the Central Station, on the charge of drugging, robbing, and enlisting without his consent, Joseph Briggs. It appears that Briggs was induced to accompany him and then made drunk, robbed, and placed on board a vessel bound for the West Indies. He escaped during the night and swam ashore, returned to the city and had Stewart arrested. After hearing the case Stewart was held to answer.

EJECTED FROM A PASSENGER CAR.—A conductor on the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway has been bound over by Alderman Beitler, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on a colored woman, in ejecting her from a car. The Alderman bound him over, as he said, not because he put the woman out of the car, but because he used more force than seemed necessary to eject her.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued for the payment of the city bounty to 54 men, credited as follows:—First Ward, 24; Nineteenth Ward, 23; Seventh Ward, 7. We learn that nearly two hundred of Colonel Thomas' men, expected home in a day or two, have re-enlisted for one year, and will be credited to the wards deficient in their quota.

THE UNITED STATES HOSPITALS.—During last week twenty-two hundred and three sick and wounded soldiers were admitted into the hospitals in this Department, making the total number at the present time seventeen thousand three hundred and seven. During the week six hundred were returned to duty.

GET ASSESSED.—An extra assessment of voters for the Presidential election will be made on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, in the various wards. Those who wish to save themselves trouble at the polls should see that they are assessed.

TO TAKE EFFECT.—The new money-order system connected with the Post Office Department will go into effect on the 1st of November.

POLITICAL.—The Union League Hall was densely crowded last evening, to listen to addresses from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Hon. William H. Armstrong. Long before the hour of meeting not only the seats but all the aisles were crowded to excess. Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., presided, and introduced Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who was greeted with tremendous cheers. He said that the audience would pardon him if he was not heard, and would be consoled with the reflection that they missed very little. He proceeded to give a most sarcastic review of General McClellan, and gave a number of reasons for the re-election of President Lincoln. Hon. W. H. Armstrong followed in a telling speech, when the meeting adjourned.

Notwithstanding the dense crowd which filled Concert Hall, it had no effect upon the number assembled at the Hall of the Republican Invincibles, where Hon. Hannibal Hamlin spoke for over an hour. Major Deering also delivered an able address.

Hon. J. S. Black, late Attorney-General under Buchanan, spoke last night at the Continental Theatre.

That able and eloquent orator, Hon. Henry Winter Davis, who has done more than any other man towards making Maryland free, speaks to-night at the Hall of the Invincibles.

COMPLIMENT TO A PHILADELPHIA REGIMENT.—Recently the Anderson Cavalry, a troop which was raised principally in this city, being ordered to report at Knoxville, Tennessee, to General Elliott, General Gillman issued the following order:—"The General commanding takes pleasure in testifying to the uniform good conduct and gallantry of this regiment, and takes this opportunity of thanking their commanding officers for their promptness in carrying out all his directions and orders—especially for the manner in which they drove a force of Rebels, double their own, from Jonesboro, across the Watauga river, a distance of nine miles, September 29, 1864; and for their action at Rogersville, October 7, when in the face of a Rebel force much larger than their own, they crossed the Holston river, capturing two Rebel lieutenants and eight enlisted men, with no loss."

NOONDAY PRAYER MEETINGS.—The prayer meetings, which have been for several years held in our city, are still continued at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1011 Chesnut street. The exercises are of an interesting character, and in their prayers the country is not forgotten. They are not as well attended as they should be, but they have now received a new impetus, and will shortly become as popular as their cause demands.

LARGE SALE OF HATS.—Particular attention of hat dealers is requested to the large sale of fine wool and fur hats, caps, &c., at auction, as advertised in another column of our paper to-day, by Messrs. L. B. Hoppin & Co.

THE BEAUTY OF WOMEN.—If a lady be not beautiful, if her features are irregular, and her hair coarse, she can at least possess the charm of a white and glistening skin. Powder wont do it, lotions wont do it. All these things contain injurious ingredients. Begin the use of them, and you cannot leave it off. No. The only way to enhance the texture of the skin is to apply Email de Paris. It doesn't render itself felt upon the face like powders or washes. It can even be applied at night, and removed in the morning. The Philadelphia depot for the sale is M. Eugene Jonin's, No. 111 S. Tenth street, below Chesnut. It is rapidly coming into general use. A package lasts a long time. It is really more economical—the ladies tell us—than the ordinary cheap powder.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE Garments. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

"ECONOMY ALL THE GO."—One man advertises you to "save your matches and temper by purchasing the new electric gas bracket;" another to "save the pieces" by using his glue and cement; and another, with a new burner, asks you to "save your gas." Now, we think this last advice the most sensible of any thing we have lately seen in print. We commend it to those who are yet discussing whether war is right or not. Next in order is the saving of money, and that can be done by always purchasing your clothes at the one-price store of Charles Stokes & Co., under the "Continental."

THE "FLORENCE" not only combines all the desirable qualities in a Sewing Machine, but in addition to these very machines has one of Jenks's patent hemmers attached, enabling the operator to turn any width of hem desired; and to avoid the strain on the eyes, bent posture, close application, and fatiguing care, more or less usual in operating Sewing Machines, every "Florence" is furnished with "Harmon's Self Sewer," which guides the work itself. Besides this, the only machine which possesses such a large a range of work. It does not require finer thread on the under side than it does on the upper, and uses a coarse of thread equally with the greatest economy. With all these advantages, it is sold at a price but little higher than that of single stitch machines. Every "Florence" machine, moreover, is sold with a warranty, written, if required, and unless perfect satisfaction is given the money is refunded, and each machine kept in repair, to order one year free of charge. Ongoing lady operators are sent to the houses of purchasers, to give instructions, when desired.

We conclude, therefore, that in the purchase of Sewing Machines the "Florence" instrument, sold at No. 625 Chesnut street, has the first claim upon the attention of all who would display good taste and sound judgment in making their selections.

ONE BOTTLE DID IT.—That is the expression of many who have had their grey hair restored to its natural color, and their bald spot covered with hair after using one bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing. It is not a dye, it can do no harm. Every one who has used these preparations speak highly in their praise. If you wish to restore your hair as in youth, and retain it through life, without delay procure these preparations. All druggists keep them.

SECURE FOR YOURSELF or family a most artistic and truthful likeness, life-size photograph in oil, crayon, pastel, and carte de visite, at D. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, October 25.

The market opens strong, both here and in New York. Reading is in demand before board at 61¼ cash, and 61½, buyer 30 days. Rock Island, which was yesterday 91, is 95½; Erie 97⅝; and the whole New York list is firm. The gold bulls are improving the time, and in the absence of any news from Sherman, are circulating stories that Atlanta has been evacuated by our forces; and gold, on the canard, is selling at 218½. The whole of the Secesh capitalists of New York are in the Gold Market with their money, and are circulating all sorts of rumors to effect a rise.

There is a better feeling in the Stock Market this morning, owing to the advance in gold, but the transactions are limited.

Government bonds continue quiet, with sales of 5-20s at 101, coupons off, which is a slight decline, and now at 100; 6s of 1881 are quoted at 105¾@106; and 7-30s at 105@106.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing, but prices are steady. Reading sold at 61½, which is an advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 69¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad bonds at 95½

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864.

THE BLACK FLAG OF WINCHESTER.

As an evidence of the unprincipled and unparalleled cruelty of the people now in opposition to the Government, we present the history of the flag lately brought to this city by Lieutenant RUNKEL. This is *de facto* evidence as to this matter. We refer our readers to the subjoined correspondence in regard to the "black flag o Winchester," which is now to be seen in the Hall of Independence, by those who may still doubt:—

"HEADQUARTERS DETACHED BATTERY H, "THIRD PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY, MONOCACY "JUNCTION, September 12, 1864.—My Dear Sir:— "General E. B. TYLER, commanding at this post, "having in his possession the celebrated black "flag of Winchester, beneath which some of the "chivalric sons of the sunny South having sworn "to fight and give no quarter, has kindly tendered it as a loan to the city of Philadelphia, as "a slight token of his appreciation of their "patriotic endeavors in the existing conflict, and "in his name I would respectfully present it to "the city of Philadelphia.

"Hoping, sir, that this may meet with the "approval of his Honor, the Mayor, I remain, "respectfully, your obedient servant,

"WM. M. RUNKEL, "Lieutenant Commanding Detachment.

"To H. G. CLARK, Philadelphia."

The following is a synopsis of Mr. CLARK'S answer:—

"DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 12th, tendering as "a boon to the city of Philadelphia the cele- "brated black flag of Winchester, is at hand. I "have laid your letter before his Honor the "Mayor, and he signifies his willingness and "pleasure to receive the flag, and have it hung "in the Hall of Independence, where all who "visit the Shrine of America may have an oppor- "tunity to inspect the flag under which so many "deeds of brutality have been committed.

"Very respectfully, &c., yours,

"H. G. CLARK.

"To Lieutenant W. M. RUNKEL, Com'ding, &c."

REPLY OF GENERAL TYLER.

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE, "EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, RELAY HOUSE, Md., "October 10, 1864.—Lieutenant WILLIAM M. "RUNKEL, MONOCACY Junction, B. and O. R. R.— "Lieutenant:—Yours of the 3d instant, enclosing "letter of Mr. CLARK, came duly to hand. I "have been too unwell to answer it sooner.

"The flag referred to by Mr. CLARK is still in "my possession. It is at your disposal.

"I am, Lieutenant, very respectfully, your "obedient servant,

"E. B. TYLER, Brigadier-General."

This flag has been frequently heard of by the Union soldiers, but seldom seen, as the gang who had it in their possession only attacked straggling soldiers or unprotected officers returning from the front. It was captured about the 15th of August by one of General Tyler's scouts, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and has a long list of cruelties and unparalled acts of treachery attached to it.

JEFFERSON ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

A great hue and cry has been made by the enemies of the Washington administration about the suspension of the *habeas corpus* and military arrests. This was a fine theme on which the sympathizers with the Rebellion could ring the changes and stir up the popular mind and heart to revolt against the national authorities. The subject of personal liberty is dear to the popular heart in all countries, but especially in this country, where we have all been educated to believe in the sovereignty of the people and in that absurd Roman proverb of "*vox populi, vox Dei.*" Professor LIEBER, in speaking of it in his treatise on civil liberty and self-government, makes these pungent remarks:

"Its poetic boldness and epigrammatic finish, "its Latin and lapidary formulation, and its appa- "rent connection of a patriotic love of the people "with religious fervor, give it an air of authority "and almost of sacredness. Yet history, as well "as our own times, shows us that everything "depends upon the question who are 'the people,' "and that even if we have fairly ascertained the "legitimate sense of this great yet abused term, "we frequently find that their voice is anything "rather than the voice of God.

"If the term people is used for a clamoring "crowd, which is not even a constituted part of "an organic whole, we would be still more fatally "misled were we to take the clamor for the voice "of the Deity. We shall arrive at this conclusion, "that in no case can we use the maxim as a test; "for, even if we call the people's voice the voice "of God in those cases in which the people demand "that which is right, we must first know that they "do so before we could call it the voice of God. "It is no guiding authority; it can sanction "nothing."

This is not at all flattering to those radical ideas of democracy which regard the people as infallible, and therefore endowed with a supremacy in all political affairs analagous to that of God in His government of the universe.

But our people, nevertheless, have been born and bred in the notion that they are all individual sovereigns, who can make and unmake constitutions and laws at pleasure, and that the Executive is only a servant of theirs, limited in his functions and authority by the powers they have granted and invested him with. Hence they are keenly sensitive to any apparent intrenchment on their reserved rights, as well as to any acts or measures of administration exceeding the precise amount of power they have committed to their elective rulers.

It is, therefore, natural to suppose that one of the most effectual modes of rendering any administration unpopular is to charge it with either actually exercising or meaning to exercise unconstitutional powers. Besides, "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*" is a high prerogative right of every citizen, dating as far back as the Magna Charter, wrung at the point of the sword by the English barons from King JOHN over six centuries ago, and has always been regarded as the bulwark of Anglo-Saxon liberty everywhere in the world. To touch this right, therefore, is to touch the people very nearly; and, consequently, the peace Democrats in the North have thought it a capital charge against President LINCOLN that he has, as they allege, grossly violated this palladium of personal freedom and, security.

But when we come to look at the matter closely and dispassionately, we shall discern that the President only executed a law of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution, which expressly ordains that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*" may be "suspended when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." Congress did pass an act, approved on the 3d day of March, 1863, providing that, during the present Rebellion, the President, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ in any case throughout the United States or any part thereof.

Under this legitimate sanction Mr. LINCOLN did proclaim a general suspension of the privilege of the writ; and by virtue of that measure a number of summary arrests were made of individuals guilty of disloyal speech or conduct, or suspected of secret complicity with the Rebels. Such proceedings were believed to be necessary for the protection of the national welfare; and they doubtless exercised a very salutary influence, however offensive or inconvenient they may have been to those persons who were seized and confined.

They were the more annoying, however, to the party opposed to the Administration, only because they were unusual; but they were required to meet an extraordinary and most urgent emergency. It was, we are quite sure, very painful, even intensely repugnant, to the President to resort to such severe, sharp, and anomalous measures; but the situation of affairs demanded the exercise of the power, and he had to incur all the odium of performing a constitutional duty committed to his discretion by the act of the Federal Legislature. But much as he has been abused and reviled for the thing, he has high Democratic authority for his conduct.

Some years ago General WILKINSON made an "arbitrary arrest" of AARON BURR, who was believed to be engaged in an unlawful enterprise on the Western rivers. A few Copperheads were found then to object to the act and stir up an agitation against General WILKINSON and President JEFFERSON. The latter, in replying to the letter of a friend, used the following language:—

"The question you propose—whether circum- "stances do not sometimes occur which make it "a duty in officers of high trust to assume autho- "rities beyond the law—is easy of solution in "principle, but sometimes embarrassing in prac- "tice. A strict observance of the written laws is "doubtless one of the high duties of a good "citizen, but it is not the highest. The laws of "necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our "country when in danger, are all of higher obli- "gation. To lose our country by a scrupulous "adherence to written law, would be to lose itself "with life, liberty, property, and all those who "are enjoying them with us; thus absurdly sacri- "ficing the end to the means. * * * "In judging the case, we are bound to consider "the state of the information, correct and incor- "rect, which he (WILKINSON) then possessed. "He expected BURR and his band from above, a "British fleet from below, and he knew there "was a formidable conspiracy within the city. "Under these circumstances was he justifiable— "1st. In seizing notorious conspirators? On this "there can be but two opinions; one of the "guilty and their accomplices, the other that "of all honest men. 2d. In sending them "to the seat of Government when the "written law gave them a right to a trial in the "territory? The danger of their rescue—*of their "continuing their machinations*, the aridness "and weakness of the law, apathy of the "judges, active patronage of the whole tribe of "lawyers, unknown disposition of the juries, and "hourly expectation of the enemy, salvation of "the city, *and of the Union itself*, which would "have been convulsed to its centre had that con- "spiracy succeeded—*all* these constituted a law "of necessity and self-preservation, and rendered "the *salus populi* supreme over the written law. "The officer who is called to act on this superior "ground, does indeed risk himself on the justice "of the controlling powers of the Constitution, "and his station makes it his duty to incur that "risk."

There would seem from this to be little doubt how JEFFERSON would act were he at the head of affairs now. He would set a Democratic precedent which even BROOKS and the Woods would respect.

EVIL FOLLOWS IN HIS STEPS.

This may be said with truth in reference to the peregrinations of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Alarmed at the fall of Atlanta and the persistent advance of SHERMAN, the Rebel chief performs a pilgrimage to Georgia, during which he tells the people some of the most unfortunate truths for his cause that have been promulgated since the war commenced. His hearers, not having been used to such utterances from his lips, were astounded, for by their own observations they know that for once DAVIS was telling truth—the real, genuine article.

It was distasteful—in fact it was in very bad taste, but then the poor miserable Rebel could do nothing else. It would have been folly to announce to his audiences that SHERMAN had not taken Atlanta, when every man, woman, and child in the State knew better. So DAVIS, for the time, was compelled to be an honest man. But then to encourage them he assures the people that he is "going to the front," and that HOOD, adopting his advice and plans, will speedily drive that rash-headed and fool-hardy SHERMAN out of Georgia, through Tennessee, and up to the Ohio line.

HOOD did adopt his plans. He is just blockhead enough to follow the suggestions of DAVIS, without being able to detect any of their improbabilities. After "going to the front" and starting HOOD off on the grand expedition which was to expel or capture the Yankee army, DAVIS returns home.

Alas for his expectations! they proved fallacious. In making his circuit around the Federal forces, HOOD did not seem to understand that he was putting them in his rear, and that at any moment SHERMAN might prove that he was master of the situation. And it has turned out just so. HOOD'S depredations on SHERMAN'S line of communication scarcely amounted to a couple weeks of interference, when suddenly he betook himself to flight before the Union forces, having signally failed in his purpose.

How ridiculous must DAVIS—the boasting, vaunting DAVIS—appear in the eyes of those of his people who dare think for themselves! In no single instance has a visit from him to the Southern armies been productive of good. Vicksburg fell a couple of months or so after "his triumphal tour" through Mississippi. His presence with the army in Northern Georgia was ominous of the crushing defeat which came upon it on the banks of the Chickamauga and at Lookout Mountain, but a brief period after his departure. He is the evil genius of the "Confederacy," and truly "evil follows in his footsteps." Cannot somebody in Richmond keep "His Excellency" at home?

PERSONAL NOTICES.

From the Richmond papers, of the 20th instant.

☞ RICHMOND, VA., OCTOBER 18, 1864.—TO MISS Ellen Reid, No. 341 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia:—Your personal note. It is very requisite that you should write here, as nothing can be done till you get possession, and do as you see fit with it, so the will says. The effects might be worth $6000 or more. C. M.

JAMES BALMAIN.

P. S.—W. M. C. is at Fortress Monroe. New York *News* please copy.

☞ RICHMOND, VA., OCTOBER 14, 1864.—MR. Joseph B. Robinson, No. 2528 Hamilton street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Dear Joseph:—I am very anxious to hear from you; it has been three months since I heard from you. I am ready to start but have been waiting for an answer. I have written by flag of truce some time ago. I am well, as also the children. Answer through Philadelphia *Inquirer*, requesting the Richmond *Enquirer* to copy.

S. P. ROBINSON.

☞ OCTOBER 11, 1864.—MRS. K. HAS READ WITH gratitude the personal of her two friends, and she relies on their friendship to relieve, as soon as possible, her deep distress.

New York *Daily News* and Philadelphia *Inquirer* please copy.

—We are requested to contradict the report published several days ago, that Lieutenant J. B. Sinclair, of the 14th United States Infantry, was killed at the battle of Chapin's Farm. He is alive and well, and is at present in command of his regiment, and ready at any time to lead his men wherever duty may call them.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* announces that Mr. Chandler R. Ransom, United States National Bank Commissioner, has been sent by the Government to visit the principal cities in the oil region of Pennsylvania, to ascertain how far it is advisable to grant banking privileges to the applications that have been made from that quarter, which are both numerous and pressing.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Madame de Marguerite's new version of *Sejour's Firenze de Carrer, Gemea*, was produced with all the scenery the piece requires, with choruses, dances, and crowds of people and peasantry. By the way, the Arch has a peculiar talent for "crowds." They really have the number, confusion, and variety of a popular meeting, and know how to carry on the action of the play (taking the place of the Greek chorus, as they do), which is probably owing to the talent of the stage manager, who knows how to put into action the spirit of what they have to enact.

The extent in which Mad'lle Vestvali's "Gemea" is liked was shown by one of the largest houses of Madlle Vestvali's engagement. In the scenes and varied positions of the "Gemea," the intense and varied powers Madlle Vestvali possesses have, of all the parts she plays, full scope. Her fervor-filling scenes, where she changes so rapidly from the deeper as if tender or emotions to the grotesque old sybil, are fine exhibitions of dramatic power and of intelligent thought and study. Her deep tenderness, her rousing and hearty endearments, are easy, in turn, thirty paces off,—sounding the sympathy of the audience and carrying with her the whole interest of the piece.

In the great social scene she was ably assisted by Mrs. Agnes Cowell, who, like a true artist, can create a prominent part out of something more than mere words, words words! Mrs. Cowell was magnificently dressed as became a "Princess Lomellino." Much as Madlle Vestvali has played the character of "Gemea" in this city, we have never seen this part at all abounded in a way worthy of the star of all now. Miss Graham, who in this version of the play has a much longer and more important part than in the other, has played very handsomely. Could she only steal *Old Heads and Young Hearts* from Mrs. Gore, what the case of two mothers could scarce keep alive.

She played with her usual want of intelligence, and dressed the part without any reference to costume, wearing a common modern invalid knitted shawl in Genoa, where, to this day all the young girls wear the "mezzaro" of black veil, all over Italy, except in Genoa, where it is white. The crape was green, too, and the dress blue. Of course she looked handsome, because she cannot do otherwise; but to that we limit the merit of her impersonation.

Mr. Carden should guard on rive to be heard without an effort; then he should refrain from loud laughter, and lastly, he might condescend to learn how to pronounce a few of the Italian names so as to make it intelligible that he is talking about he cares people and places as are the other characters in the play. Mr. Craig was the perfect in the text.

It was a pity that the part of "Maria" could not have been placed in more efficient hands. The story and understanding of the whole plot depends on the prologue, and "Maria" requires an actress of more power and intelligence than Miss Morse. Madlle Vestvali looked splendidly; if she makes a handsome man she is a handsome woman. Her dresses, besides being magnificent, are most picturesque and characteristic. *Gemea* will be repeated every night during the week. It is Vestvali's most popular and artistic part.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Olive Logan made her debut last evening to a fine and enthusiastic house. We will speak in detail of her merits to-morrow. To-night she plays the *Lady of Lyons*.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. McKean Buchanan and daughter made their debut last night at this theatre to a full house.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The gift concert came off with great *eclat*, despite all legal decisions against it. The instrumental part was the finest. Gottschalk was in one of his best moods, and infused his soul into all his selections. Accomplished Abrend played "Robert" with all the power of tone, expression, and execution he alone possesses. Birchell's Orchestra was admirable, as it always is. Signor Mongiardino is a singer in the bad Verdi sch ol, in which only the very best are endurable. Madame Behrens and Miss O'Connell are well known to the public. The friends of the latter are most injudicious and inopportune in their intrusion of their applause. They should remember when we have heard on that stage, and got claim hah honors for a young lady who is a good alto in a choir, but far from being a finished artist.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LESSONS OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS TEACH.—That was a true remark, made in our presence yesterday by a wounded officer:—"From the appearance of your city no one would ever so much as dream that a war is being waged within a few hundred miles of your borders." And how often does this fact impress itself upon the minds of those who take but a superficial view of the condition of our city! On our streets there is evidence of a brisk trade being transacted. Men and women are clad in the costliest of clothing, and palatial residences are being erected at every turn.

Still, this is the exterior view of our city life. Apart from the great thoroughfares—not alone in the by-ways and alleys—but in the humble, retired streets, we find that men and women are struggling day after day to furnish themselves with even so much as the necessaries of life. Families that heretofore have indulged to their hearts' content in the luxuries of life, are now obliged to husband their resources, or else find themselves within the bounds of those "rainy days" which come alike on all. She who daily rides through our public streets, seated in a handsome coach drawn by mettled horses—she who is robed in furs and silks, must not be regarded as a true index to our pecuniary and social vitality. While greenbacks are plenty, as the saying goes, it must not be forgotten that well-to-do persons have of past years discovered them to be very scarce.

But there is a sight daily witnessed in our city which cannot fail to impress one with the fact that we *are* engaged in a war, and that many of our fathers, our husbands, and our children are terrible sufferers by it. When a telegram at the Central Station announces the arrival of sick and wounded soldiers from the South—when the ambulances of the noble Fire Department are flying through our streets, and when the doors of the hospitals are flung open for fresh patients, then it is that the gaping crowd realize, with a sickening sensation, this fearful truth. No matter how distant may be the relations existing between you and those who have sacrificed themselves to their country's honor, you cannot help but recognize among them a *brotherhood* which speaks to your inmost heart.

You cannot help but contrast their condition with yours. You in fine broadcloth, and they in tattered garments, blood-stained and rent with the death-shots of the enemy. You with the impress of health upon your countenance, and they, in many cases, with the stamp of death upon their brows. And so it is that you *do* feel, you who are an apparently disinterested witness of this sad scene, that the demon war is holding its bloody revels in our midst, and that thousands of your associates are falling victims to it. God pity those to whose heartsthose this truth comes like a bullet crashing through the brain! They who miss the form of a loved one at home—they who cherish a bullet-riddled coat, and a soiled cap, as sad mementoes of a hero who fell in defense of the nation's glory.

When on the sidewalk you meet that brave one, who goes limping along the street upon crutches; when you notice the loose sleeve hanging at the side of one who has given his arm to his country, then, too, you realize that the country is at war. No matter what the surroundings of wealth may be, you cannot blind your eyes to this fact, and you cannot forget that however kindly the war may have treated you, so far as your person is concerned, that there is a duty you owe to the Government in the discharge of those patriotic duties now devolved upon you which you cannot shirk, and which, if you deserve its protection, you will discharge to the best of your ability.

These are les ons that should daily be taught to every citizen, and lessons which our wounded soldiers are teaching every time they pass through our streets.

HOME FOR THE ORPHAN CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—Mrs. E. W. HUTTER, No 507 New street, has received the following sums from the parties named, towards providing, in this city, a home for the orphan children of soldiers and sailors:—

M Baldwin & Co	$100 00	A Pardee & Co	$100 00
W Sellers & Co	50 00	Blackiston, Grant & Co	200 00
J B Moorhead	200 00		
W Turner, Jr., & Co	50 00	Hamilton, Dyott & Lochman	200 00
L Audenried & Co	200 00		
Caneen & Co	200 00	S & J M Flanagan	200 00
J Gibson, Sons & Co	200 00	McKean, Borie & Co	200 00
R H Rainey	100 00	Dear Brothers	100 00
R Clarkson	100 00	J W Williams, Jr	100 00
H F Rood	100 00	Morris, Wheeler & Co	100 00
T Morris Perot	100 00		
J & J Torbert	100 00	Thos Sparks	100 00
J W Everman & Co	100 00	J B Hughes	100 00
Thomas Mott	100 00	J B McCreary	50 00
Farnham, Kirshaw & Co	100 00	John Hallett & Co	100 00
		Stebbins & Day	50 00
A R McElhenny	50 00	E D Whitney	50 00
Asquith & Stanton	50 00	W C Stitzel, Jr	25 00
Tyler & Co	50 00	Collins	50 00
S Reeves	50 00	C B Mount	100 00
W F Carrell	20 00	J. L. Figuera	10 00
Cash	10 00		
Harry Powell	20 00	Total	$6174 00
E W Evans	200 00		

Also, from CHILDS & PETERSON, the agents of WHEELER & WILSON, a sewing machine, and the latest improvements as to make in stitching, &c., will have to be made. Additional sums are hence required to render a complete establishment, and the benevolent citizens of Philadelphia and elsewhere are requested to forward contributions to J. W. CLAGHORN, Esq., Treasurer, No. 1009 Arch street; Mrs. E. W. HUTTER, President, No. 507 New street, or any of the Trustees or Managers. There are over ten thousand orphans of soldiers and sailors in this State.

NATURALIZING DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.—In the year 1862 an important amendment was made to the naturalization laws of the United States, by which an alien of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who had enlisted, or might thereafter enlist in the armies of the United States, either in the regular or volunteer forces, may become a citizen by virtue of his service. The act was passed July 17, 1862. It secures to any alien who has been a soldier and has been honorably discharged, the right of citizenship upon his own petition, without a previous declaration of intentions. He must prove that he has resided in the United States one year before his application, and also prove his good moral character in the ordinary manner, and must also produce proof that he has been honorably discharged. There are many aliens who have been in service and whose time has expired, to whom this privilege will apply, and it is as well that the terms of the law should be generally understood.

THE SOLDIERS VOTE.—This morning the soldiers' vote, so far as received, had all been counted. The vote stood 2133 Union, 671 Democratic, making a Union majority of 1462. About ten companies yet remain to be heard from, increasing the majority to about 1500.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $10 per share. Subscription price $1 50 per share.

This Company own one of the most valuable farms and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situated on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run near the of Bull creek, and about two miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company have a one-third interest, our company have the balance of the interest. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No 28, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROSEN, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"OIL STRIKE.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Horton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

ABERNATHY—CUNNINGHAM.—September 19th, by Rev. J. W. Manley, ROBERT J. ABERNATHY to HENRIETTA CUNNINGHAM, both of Wilmington, Delaware.

CAMPBELL—FORMAN.—On the 21st instant, by the Rev. J. R. Rennard, Mr. J. KENNARD CAMPBELL, of Washington, D. C., to Miss MARY E. FORMAN, of Trenton, N. J. (Trenton papers please copy.)

JACKSON—HALLOWELL.—On the morning of the 20th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Friends' ceremony, JOHN W. JACKSON to EMMA F., daughter of Thomas Hallowell.

KULP—BUZBY.—At the residence of the bride's father, Cresselton, N. J., October 12th, by Friends' ceremony, before Justice J. Wain, J. L. KULP, of Germantown, to ANNA M. BUZBY, of the former place.

McKINSTRY—BLAKER.—At Hatboro', Pa., on the 19th instant, by the Rev. Mr. McGee, Mr. CHARLES McKINSTRY to Miss MATTIE M. BLAKER.

MYERS—DOLBOW.—On Wednesday, August 31st, by the parsonage of the Sanctuary Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 905 N. Fifth street, by Rev. J. W. Manley, DAVID R. MYERS to SARAH S. DOLBOW, both of Wilmington, Del.

SHERIDAN—MILLER.—October 20th, 1864, by Rev. Rees C. Evans, JOSEPH SHERIDAN, Jr., of Camden Hill, to Miss CLARA B. MILLER, eldest daughter of Allen B. Miller, Esq., of this city.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On the 23d instant, KATE OLIVER ABBOTT, grand-daughter of Joseph and Catharine Oliver, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grand-parents, No. 403 Dickerson street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

CHRISTIAN.—On Sabbath evening, 23d instant, Rev. LEVI H. CHRISTIAN, D. D., aged 71 years.

JUEL.—On the morning of the 23d instant, JOSEPH JUEL, Sr., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, the Grand Lodge, Mercantile Lodge, No. 237, and Apollo Encampment, No. 38, I. O. of O. F., together with the Grand Division S. of T. and Crystal Division, No. 20 S. of T., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1230 Buttonwood street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. (New York, Geneva and Albany papers please copy.

MOORE.—October 22d, at Floortown, from wounds received July 28th, 1864, at Deep Bottom Va., LEWIS MOORE, only son of Wm. and Livinia Moore, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Company B, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Frankford, Phila., on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Chesnut Hill Cemetery.

PRIMROSE.—On the morning of the 24th HENRY C. PRIMROSE, M. D., in the 23d year of his age.

The notice will be given of the funeral.

STOTT.—On the 23d instant, MARGARET, wife of James Stott and daughter of Mrs. Susan Long, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, at Cardington, Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pa., on Wednesday, 26th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Darby Burial Ground.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Bargains in Clothing.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing
Bargains in Clothing.

At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STOKES' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Jones' Clothing, S. E. Cor. Seventh and MARKET.

JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.
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Superior Flour.—

The "Harper's Ferry"
Is the best Flour that co Es to this market.
Fresh lot, just received, by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, rheumatic pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by the use of improper, or deranging medicines, or by mercurial disorders, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the loins, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these Dr. Bolles' unfailing remedies are almost instantaneous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and from fifty and ten thousand cases successfully cured.

To those class of maladies Professor BOLLES claims to have found for them also some positive remedies in certain cases of Insanity, as well as positive and specific preparations of the Uterine Organs. We never fail to cure the above diseases, except in cases of confirmed insanity, or of severe injuries of the organs.

We, Professor Bolles and Dr. Brown, are both regular graduates of medicine, and have had many years' experience in the various departments.

Consultation free.

PROF. C. B. BOLLES, Lecturer.
PHYSICIANS:
W. B. BROWN, M. D., P. SHEDD, M. D., S. W. BECKWITH, M. D.

Address all letters to Dr. W. B. BROWN, No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 10-4-2m

Burglar Alarm Telegraph.—The Public

are informed that I have secured the obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. Its six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 912 CHESNUT Street.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS, | MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. | DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 145 and 145 S. FRONT Street.
Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-24-1m*

LATEST NOVELTY.
"CONTINENTAL HAT,"
FOR
LADIES AND MISSES.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

P. S.—Old Velvet Bonnets made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY.

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFE
STILL THE MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

The Enemy Dare Not Attack.

BY THE RULE
AS ESTABLISHED IN THE CODE OF HONOR,
HE MUST BE PRONOUNCED "NO GENTLEMAN."

TO THE PUBLIC.

We notice in the Philadelphia "Bulletin" of the 10th and 11th inst., and other newspapers of later date, an article headed "Philadelphia against the World," and although without signature, its *pomposity*, its *false statements*, and *bad English* clearly establish its paternity—David Evans, then art the man.

We understand the rule to be, as established in the code of honor, that the man who lays down the guage or makes the challenge, if taken up or accepted by his opponent, is bound to meet him honorably and fairly, or ever after to be pronounced no gentleman, and to be considered as unworthy of notice. The writer has voluntarily placed himself in just this position, and we now say that he is entirely beneath our notice, and we pronounce him "*no gentleman.*"

First. He stated that Lillie's Safe was neither fire nor burglar-proof. Second. He challenged anybody to test Evans & Watson's Safe with Lillie's, at the same time stating how he should open Lillie's, as he said, to show his *sincerity*. Third. He stated he could open any of Lillie's Safes in use in two hours, specifying a number of Bank Safes and others.

We have publicly accepted all these propositions fairly and squarely on his own terms, the conditions being equal as a fire-proof, and giving him one-half more than he asked, or than we asked to open Evans & Watson's, besides offering to place any amount up to $5000 as a forfeiture against a like amount, as he might elect. This is not all; we have called upon him to test Lillie's Safes entirely at our risk, merely to try his *sincerity* and *honesty* in making his statements; but he has neither come forward like an honest man to prove his assertions by a test, nor has he made any response to any of our propositions. Therefore, we have the right to say he is "*no gentleman*" by the rule, and were it not for the false statements in the article referred to, we should now pass him by unnoticed.

This article says in substance Evans & Watson have received Lillie's Cast-Iron Humbug from a bank at Milford; that it had been robbed; that it cost $300; that it was guaranteed Lillie's best Bank Safe; and calls upon bankers and others to examine it, etc.

This Safe was a No. 4 Mercantile Safe, and not a Bank Safe at all. The cash price at the time it was sold was $270. The Safe was sold some four years since by a traveling agent to a man who gave his note at four months for $600, which note he has never paid, and the President now says this man was the agent of the bank to buy the Safe. The purchaser knew it was not a Bank Safe, and did not buy it as such, and the President ought to know it; for a short time before the purchase he called on the agent at Philadelphia, and was shown both Mercantile and Bank Safes, and was offered a regular Bank Safe, two inches thick, and much larger than the one purchased for $450, ten per cent. off. Now, if the bank paid their agent $600, supposing it to be a Bank Safe, they were both *duped* and *swindled*, while we were only swindled. As to the robbery, it is a fact well understood and admitted in Milford, that three scientific burglars worked on that Safe during Saturday night and Sunday up to about 10 o'clock P. M., to grind a hole through the door in front of the lock (the only practicable way to operate on Lillie's Safe). A piece of the door near the lock was afterwards tried by the best mechanic in Milford with an upright drill, and pronounced thoroughly drill proof (this piece of the door can be seen at No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street). The directors and officers of the bank admitted the door to be all that it could be for its thickness, but the President wanted a No. 2 National Bank Safe, worth $1,000, in exchange even for the old one, saying that David Evans had been to Milford and had offered to exchange even for Evans & Watson's Bank Safe, for which they asked about the same price, and as our agent declined to accept that liberal proposition, the bank took Evans & Watson's, supposing, we presume, their security to be increased, and in this respect they are as badly duped, or more so now, than they were by the agent in the first instance.

As to the examination of this Safe, we join with the writer, and request all late called in Sales to look at the hardness of the iron in the door that was ground through, its thickness and solidity, as compared with a door of Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe, which is sold at about the same price, of same size, and offered as a substitute. Next, if you will call on our Agent, No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street, you can see Evans & Watson's

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

JOLLY.

From the *Tribune*.

Decidedly the grimmest political joke of the season is embodied in the following extract from the (ostensible) Washington despatch of the *Sunday Mercury* —

PRESIDENT M'CLELLAN'S CABINET.

The Democrats here are so satisfied that General McClellan will be elected, that cliques are already forming to dictate to the new Cabinet, the following, so far, seems to meet the approbation of the leading Democrats;—

Secretary of State.....Horatio Seymour, of New York.
Secretary of War.....Fitz John Porter, of Colorado.
Secretary of the Navy....Admiral Dupont, of Maryland.
Secretary of the Treasury, Jas. W. Guthrie, of Kentucky.
Attorney-General.....Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Interior...Dan. W. Voorhees, of Indiana.
Postmaster-General.....Joel Parker, of New Jersey.

Governor Seymour might prefer the English mission, in which case Mr. Winthrop would probably be Secretary of State. John Van Buren has also been spoken of as Minister to England for a Cabinet position. Judges Woodward, of Pennsylvania, will also be given an important position. August Belmont is to be Minister to France.

Admiral Dupont, we believe, is a citizen of Delaware, a thorough Unionist, and one of the few men in America to sit in Cabinet Council with Fitz John Porter. We are not so sure about Robert C Winthrop, but there was a time when he could not have been induced to train in such company as is here assigned him.

—The hero of the Galena must have "grinned horribly a ghastly smile," when he read the Copperhead programme and compared it with the election returns from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana.

THE TRANSCENDENT ISSUE.

From the *Times*.

The great decision is to be made two weeks from to-day. The fate of the American Union will then be settled. It is almost impossible to realise that an issue of such tremendous moment is so close upon us, and dependent upon the little fact of dropping one bit of paper into the ballot-box rather than another. We naturally associate the settlement of the destiny of a great nation with mighty convulsions, or with the long operations of some silent influence. It is something new that it should turn on so simple and brief an act as casting votes between the rising and the setting of the sun.

This is now the absolute fact in respect to the grandest nationality the world has ever seen. The vote of the 8th of November will settle the fate of this republic, because it will settle whether the national principle which holds it together is or is not to be maintained. There is no way whereby this principle can be maintained except by war against Rebels, its enemies. The choice lies between giving rule to the party which is for such war, or to the party which has declared itself against it. If the former keeps the rule the war will be ended before the next Presidential term expires, in the complete overthrow of the Rebellion and the settlement for all time to come of the Federal Constitution as in very truth what it declares itself to be, "the *supreme* law of the land," interpreted and executed solely by public officers appointed under its own regulations. If the latter takes the rule, the war will be brought to an immediate close, and it will be left to civil discussion whether actual repudiation of the Federal Constitution shall be confirmed, or merely the right to repudiate; or, in other words, whether the independence of the Confederacy shall be recognized, or the Union be reconstructed on Confederate principles. This is but a minor question—a question of manner rather than of result. Shall the Union perish by the quick dividing stroke, or by a deadly agency of slower operation?

It is certain that the Confederates will not return to the Union under any peace policy, without a reserve to themselves of the right of future peaceable accession. Their foremost peace advocates have declared this in the most unequivocal terms. There is no possibility of meeting the Rebel leaders on peace ground short of that mark. The leaders of the peace party here in the North themselves acknowledge it, by disclaiming all right of coercion.

To abandon the war at this stage is to surrender that right, and to admit the Government to a condition of mere tolerability, revocable at any time at the pleasure of any State. Such a Government has no element of stability. It would quickly meet the fate of our old confederation, shaped after the same principle. To adopt it, would be to make the breaking up of the Union a mere question of time, and would settle our national fate just as inevitably as if we were to recognize the Confederacy to-morrow.

Of course, the opponents of the present wa Administration do not generally acknowledge that any such result would come from their success. But they do not say what result would come from it. They shun, as much as possible, all reference to that matter, and devote themselves to assaults upon President Lincoln, and to producing discontent with the war. Their conduct of the canvass has done absolutely nothing to develop whether the Confederates can be induced to return to the Union at all by a discontinuance of the war. On that vital point they have nothing to show, and for the simple reason that there is nothing to show that would make in their favor.

Rather than an ousting of President Lincoln and a "cessation of hostilities," they are without policy or programme. To the clearest demonstration that the national authority, without which no nation can live, is at stake, they uniformly avoid all definite answer. They have a few incoherent generalities about maintaining the Union, but not the least semblance of a practical measure calculated to insure it. Party success is their sole aim. Beyond that, they desire nothing, seek nothing.

Even if there were definite plans for the restoration of the Union through peace, they can rest only on theory, and ought not to be trusted. There is a "logic of events" in great national junctures, before which all preconceived designs are nothing. The Confederates schemed to take their States out of the Union without serious war, and were sure they would accomplish it. But, once practically engaged in the movement, they found themselves borne, in spite of themselves, into the most terrible war of modern times.

Every calculation was foiled, every theory scattered to the winds. Had they foreseen what they were coming to, they would have wooed destruction itself sooner than have undertaken this business of secession. Precisely so will all Northern theories and plans for a restoration of the Union by negotiation fail. The peace movement once prevailing, it would sweep on, bearing down everything in its way, to any extent of disorganization. Whatever the South demanded would be yielded to them. Even their Confederacy itself would probably be recognised, if that were the only alternative to the resumption of a war which has been pronounced a failure. It is the height of presumption for any man who professes to be for the Union to trust its fortunes to what he merely hopes and supposes would result from a peace policy. Considering the almost infinite interests at stake, we might well call it an absolute infatuation.

The safety of the Union can be secured only by maintaining the principle of national authority. The Union party alone holds firm to that principle; and war is the only instrumentality by which it can be vindicated and secured. Shall the Union party prevail? Shall the war be maintained? These are the questions that will be determined two weeks from to-day. All that constitutes the real life of the nation depends on the decision.

NEGLECT TO SEND UNION BALLOTS TO THE ARMY.

From the Tribune.

We are afraid that there has been neglect to send Union soldiers' ballots to the army, with plain instructions how they are to be voted. We have received within a week several letters, of which the two following are samples. The danger that for want of these ballots, soldiers of decided Union preferences may vote the McClellan ticket rather than exclude themselves wholly from the right of suffrage, should quicken committees to the instant discharge of their duties, and fill with penitential reproach all who are conscious of having neglected this most sacred of trusts:—

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 12, 1864.—* * * No one knows the programme of our next performance. I have no doubt something is being gotten up for our benefit particularly, and the North generally. Something must be done, I imagine, to sustain those who are weak in the faith, and help them for the coming election. Here is a pretty good thing of Governor Seymour. Our surgeon received last evening a printed letter, addressed in blank, from the Executive Department at Albany, explaining the voting law for soldiers, and stating, "I forward you a set of ballots prepared by the friends of General McClellan, and have directed the Secretary of State to forward you ballots prepared by the friends of Mr. Lincoln." And sure enough, inside were the ballots for McClellan and those for Seymour himself. The others did not come. The paper had Seymour's signature in writing at the foot. O.

I have been waiting anxiously for some ballots from you. The McClellan ballots have been out here a week and more, and the Democrats are sending their votes home every day. The Republicans come to me continually for ballots, expecting that I will have them. Why doesn't the party send them out to the headquarters of each regiment? If the local ticket has not been made up yet, don't wait, but send on the Presidential and State tickets at once.

I wish you would go to the *Tribune* office and have them to see to it, or else send them yourself. The latter would be the surer plan.

I can use nearly one hundred of each ticket, if they are sent at once. But if it is delayed, many of the men, rather than lose their vote, will go for the Democracy.

Nearly the whole of my company will go Republican, and there will be less of a Democratic vote than I thought for—much less.

HURRY UP WITH THOSE BALLOTS.

Yours, G.

Letter from Judge Vanderpoel of New York.

The following patriotic letter is from an old Democrat, Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel, late representative in Congress from the Columbia district, and since a Judge of the Supreme Court:—

"ROCKWELTON, October 8, 1864.—To B. M. Prentiss, Esq., and others of the Union meeting to-night—Gentlemen—My non attendance at your meeting this evening does not arise from indifference to the cause which has governed you, but is due to the fact that my health requires me to avoid all exciting duties and occasions, and to a convalescent resolution, formed some years ago, not in future to address political meetings. I am a Union Democrat, whose preference for democratic principles remains unfaltering as ever, but, nevertheless, a Democrat who loves the Union and his country vastly more than his party. I voted against Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and for Horatio Seymour in 1862, but now feel called upon by every obligation of duty and patriotism to cast my vote for Abraham Lincoln and Mr. Fenton.

"Those in arms against us have plunged the country into a war, sanguinary and desolating beyond precedent, without legitimate cause or provocation, and I will not vote for any man or set of men who will degradingly propose an armistice to those in causeless rebellion against the best Government that God ever gave to man. Now, when we have strangled the monster to fainting, when we have wrested from him nearly half his pretended territory, and taken from him all his strongholds except Richmond, which is making before our gallant hosts (this is, indeed, a pretty time to propose an armistice to those who first began the war by stealing our arsenals, barning our navy-yards, and throwing hot shot into Fort Sumter) all this, I am ashamed to say, during the reign of a Democratic administration, whose chief bid to the doctrine that the Federal Government had no power which it could constitutionally exercise for its own salvation! My doctrine is, that as the Rebels began the war without cause, they must end it by laying down their arms and submitting to that Government against which they have so wantonly rebelled. I can see in the election of McClellan and Pendleton nothing but the breaking up of the Union. I agree with Fernando Wood, a prominent supporter of McClellan, that as the Chicago nominee he is bound to carry out the principles of the Chicago platform, which has not a word of fault to find with the Rebels, and goes for peace at all events and at any price.

"I, too, am for peace; but I am for a peace which is honorable—not for one which brings disgrace and humiliation to the North. As the game now stands, I am against making McClellan and Pendleton my peacemakers. My peacemakers are Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Farragut, and the hosts of loyal and gallant spirits under them; the sons of freemen, who have so triumphantly pushed their colors foe to the last ditch. With my warm wishes for success in the good cause in which you have so earnestly engaged, I am, very truly yours, A. VANDERPOEL."

Colonel Charles R. Lowell.

This brave officer, one of the most gallant soldiers of Massachusetts, was mortally wounded last Wednesday in the battle of Cedar creek, and died the next day. Colonel Lowell was a cavalry officer, and though only in service since 1861, he had a fine reputation in the regular army, in which he was an officer of the 6th Cavalry. Vigilant, brave, capable, he was always trusted, and he never fought but to distinguish himself. His death, like that of his gallant and lamented brother-in-law, Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, who fell in the assault on Fort Wagner, is a sad loss to the army and to the country.

Colonel Lowell was one of a family which has suffered painfully in this war. His brother, James R. Lowell, Lieutenant in the 20th Massachusetts, fell at the battle of Malvern, and died in the hands of the enemy. A cousin of these two, William Lowell Putnam, the only son of his mother, was killed at Ball's Bluff, while bravely cheering his men. Colonel Lowell married about a year ago a sister of the gallant and lamented Colonel Robert G. Shaw, who, also the only son of his parents, fell in the assault on Fort Wagner.

—Rev. Mr. Conway, writing to the Boston *Commonwealth* from Bath, England, describes the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and says:—

"Lieutenant M. F. Maury, who was present, wandered about like a lost spirit (he limps more and looks balder than ever). On one occasion he and his former friend—Professor William B. Rogers, of Boston, who was also present—met in one of the sections, and Maury prepared for a recognition; but Rogers somehow failed to see him, though he was very near."

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICES

OF

DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

MERINOES,
POPLINS and REPS,
PEPLINES,
CLAN PLAIDS,
ALPACAS and MOHAIRS,
BLACK and FANCY SILKS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETING,
REPELLANTS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS,

AT EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer

RARE BARGAINS.

10-4-1m WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,

9-26-2m PHILADELPHIA.

RUN NO RISK!!! RUN NO RISK!!!

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4.75. Usual price $6.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4.50. Usual price $5.50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SMITH & JACOBS,

1-9-6m No. 1220 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE,

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

N.W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets,

Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be found in this city, at moderate prices.

BERTH BLANKETS,

CRIB BLANKETS,

CRADLE BLANKETS,

BED BLANKETS, all Sizes.

To dealers we offer the best assortment of all the leading makes.

[9-27-tuths-1m

Buy Early and Save the Advance.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

LARGE STOCK OF

CHOICE FIRST-CLASS

MILLINERY GOODS,

REAL LACES, &c. &c.

GOLD IS OUR STANDARD.

Having purchased at 192, we are enabled to offer Goods very low. 10-1-stuthlm

A liberal reduction and discount to the trade.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,

BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.

10-7

CLOAK AND MANTILLA

Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,

N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. WELSH & CO.,

Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES,

Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the

GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,

At the

LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.

9-29-tuths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh,

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

No. 830 ARCH STREET,

BELOW NINTH,

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To select from a first-class assortment, Consisting of

HUDSON BAY AND MINK SABLE,
ERMINE,
CHINCHILLA,
GERMAN FITCH,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,

Made into all the latest styles.

These goods were bought when gold ranged from 160 to 170 and are being sold at small advance on cost at the rate.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed, 10-11-1mths 2m

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

190

IS THE BASE WE ARE SELLING

ALL OUR FOREIGN GOODS ON.

And as Gold has now advanced, we are able to offer BETTER BARGAINS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE.

WE OPEN TO-DAY.

Lyons Cloak Velvets, 40-inch.
White Silks for Weddings, &c., &c.
Best Blue Silks in Town.
Best Brown and Wine Shades.
Fine Black Silks, best Silks made.
Widows' Silks, with Purple Edge.
42d Highland Plaid Poplins.
42d Highland Plaid Shawls.
42d Highland Plaid Cloakings.
Frosted Beaver Cloths for Cloaks, &c.
Richest All-Wool Printed De Laines.
Finest Assortment of Dress Goods.
40 Lots Goods from the Lupin's Sale.
Staple Goods to Suit First Families.
Best Blankets, Quilts, Towels, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

P. S.—Wholesale Buyers are invited to examine the New Stock of SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, at prices to suit them. 10-25-mwslm

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons; also, Gimps, Fringes, Cords and Tassels, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head-Dresses; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Rugte Gimps and Bugle Buttons, Cloth Marino and Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Black and Side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Ruffles of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own Improved Manufacture; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONGSTRETH, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-8

MERINOES, POPLINS.

Reps, Epinglines, Clan Plaids,
Alpacas, Mohairs, and other Dress Goods,
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SILKS, SHAWLS.

Repellant Cloths,
Gloves, Linens, and White Goods.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS.

Linen and Cotton Sheetings.
Cheap at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

ALL WHO WANT GOOD DRY GOODS AT the very lowest prices, can find them at JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.'S,
10-4-tf No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

EMBROIDERED CLOTH TABLE, PIANO,

AND

MELODEON COVERS,

The largest assortment to be found in the city,

FOR SALE BY

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

10-18-tuths-6t No. 1068 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS.

PRICES REDUCED.

Every article in our stock will be sold at the very lowest market rates,

FOR CASH.

BEEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

10-1-1m No. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT

HEATER,

WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT

THAN

ANY FURNACE IN USE.

COOKING RANGES

OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.

REGISTERS

AND

VENTILATORS,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

9-29-thstu-2m No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,

Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish

A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,

SUITABLE FOR

DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

1-23 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au15-3m

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

10-19 No. 1621 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20

SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

This Bank has now for sale these very popular and desirable United States Bonds, which have FIVE YEARS to run from November 1, 1864, before the Government has the privilege of redemption.

INTEREST, 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Payable Semi-Annually in COIN.

C. H. CLARK,

PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,

CASHIER. 10-15-1m

OFFICE FOR THE

SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of $50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The Interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

10 15-1m Philadelphia.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 S. THIRD STREET.

The new 5-20 LOAN for sale in amounts to suit. 1881 BONDS, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT LOANS bought and sold. 10-18-10t

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40s.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [10-17-12t]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-24-3m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
10-24-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pat to from one to five inches. No. 726 RACE Street. [mh No. 209 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, and 3m

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

FUR AND WOOL HATS, CAPS, &c.,

TO BE SOLD BY

L. H. HOPPIN & CO.,

Auctioneers,

AT No. 55 N. THIRD STREET,

Comprising the Entire Stock of a

WHOLESALE HAT ESTABLISHMENT,

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, 26th inst.,

At 10½ o'clock, consisting of 1000 packages of High, Medium and Low Crowned Black, Drab and Fine Colors, all in Fur and Wool, comprising the latest and most desirable Styles for Fall Trade. The Wool goods are mostly of the Celebrated Manufacture of

Messrs. WARING, BALDWIN & CO.

Samples open for examination with catalogues early on morning of sale. 10-24-2t

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 336 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FINAL DIVISION,
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Sale at, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:—

MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 18, 1864.
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, THURSDAY, October 20, 1864.
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, October 27, 1864

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division
10-3-to26 Quartermaster-General's Office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

No. 29 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD., October 24, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, October 29, 1864 for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Baltimore, Maryland, with—

1,000 BARRELS FIRST QUALITY NEW MESS OR PRIME MESS PORK (which to be stated), to be full salted, 200 lbs. meat, in full hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be packed within thirty days of delivery. To be delivered in ten days from date of contract. Three barrels of Pork must be presented as a sample of the Pork to be delivered, which will be retained until the delivery is made.

50,000 POUNDS NEW SUGAR-CURED HAMS, put up in coarse slips or wrapper covers, and packed in Ham tierces. To be delivered in 15 days from date of award. One tierce of Hams must be presented as a sample of the Hams to be delivered on this contract, which will be retained until the delivery is made.

100,000 POUNDS NEW WINTER-SMOKED BACON SIDES, to be put up each piece in a separate slip or wrapper. To be packed in tight tierces, to be delivered in ten (10) days from the date of contract.

50,000 POUNDS OF PRIME RIO COFFEE, to be in double sacks. To be delivered in 15 days from date of award.

100,000 POUNDS HIGH GRADE BROWN SUGAR, to be packed in barrels like samples to be seen in this office, fully head lined, and to be delivered within ten days from date of award.

20,000 GALLONS OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky; free from all foreign acids or injurious substances, and of a uniform strength. The Whisky Vinegar taking 28 grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy—the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 32 gallons capacity—to be made of white oak, like sample to be seen at this office. Each delivery to be accompanied with a certificate of a competent Chemist, that the Vinegar is of the required strength. One-half to be delivered in ten days, and the whole within twenty days from date of award.

15,000 POUNDS ADAMANTINE CANDLES (to be 16 ounces to the pound). Brand must be mentioned. Boxes to be strapped with light green hickory straps. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

50,000 POUNDS GOOD HARD BROWN SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from alkali, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than thirty per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed. To be delivered in 15 days from date of award.

10,000 POUNDS PEPPER (black). Bidders will please state the variety of Pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples; and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds of Pepper. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

Actual tare required.

Samples must be furnished of all the articles offered.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each. Proposals must be made on blank forms, furnished at this office. The certificate attached to the proposal must be signed by two responsible parties.

Express charges on samples must be prepaid, or the proposals will not be considered. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Proposals must not be enclosed with the samples, but be delivered separate, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Persons not having the precise variety of Stores above described, but having articles of a similar kind, are at liberty to send in proposals for supplying them, which will receive attention according to price and adaptation to the wants of the service. In all cases not specially excepted the delivery must be made at the time specified. In case of failure, the United States reserves the right of purchase elsewhere to make up the deficiency, charging the advance paid over contract price to the party failing to deliver.

All stores will be carefully inspected and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a regular public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, other than the party furnishing the provisions, will be required for meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meats will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold over their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Payments to be made after the delivery of the stores if funds are on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Each person, or every member of a firm offering a proposal, must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office. In addition thereto a certificate will be required setting forth that the articles offered the Government, under the above advertisement, either belong to the party bidding, or are to be purchased or received by them at loyal citizens for delivery to the United States Government.

Bids must be legible, and the numbers must be written as well as expressed by figures.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
10-24-5t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office, First division.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till November 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain I. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $150 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
10 2t31 Quartermaster-General's Office.

FINANCIAL.

MICHAEL JACOBS,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET,

GOLD AND SILVER

BOUGHT AND SOLD, 10-13

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. October 24, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate are invited until November 1 at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Two Thousand (2000) Barrels of Flour.

The proposals will be for what is known as the Depot at Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct; delivered at the Government Warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids.

Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground, and made from wheat ground in the vicinity where manufactured, unless of a very superior quality.

The Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, headlined.

An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder, who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 235 G street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

S. C. CREMMS,
10 24 6t Captain and C. S. V.

ARMY SUPPLIES,

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
October 20, 1864.

Sealed Pro

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864.

GEN. McCALL VS. GEN. McCLELLAN.

The Peninsular Campaign—McClellan's Reflections on the Pennsylvania Reserves—General McCall's Triumphant Vindication—The Reserves Exonerated from All Blame—The Battle of Glendale—Frank Testimony of General Meade—The Reserves Save the Army from Destruction—General McClellan's Report Not in Accordance with Facts—Letters from Generals Heintzelman and Barry—Extracts from the Reports of Generals Sumner and Hooker, and Colonel Le Roy Stone.

Sequel to General McCall's Report of "The Penna. Reserves in the Peninsula."

I regret extremely that justice to myself and to my division should render any further comment of mine on the official statements of General McCLELLAN, in his report of the Peninsula Campaign, at all necessary. But having been prompted in self-defense to publish my own report, immediately on observing in a daily journal an extract from that officer's report reflecting on my division, published in advance of the official document printed by order of Congress, and having subsequently discovered in the latter further statements injurious to myself and my command, I was led to open a correspondence with several General officers who served in that campaign. This correspondence has but recently closed. It has brought to light some interesting facts, and I have taken the earliest leisure I could devote to the matter to lay these developments before my countrymen. The services of my division have been either misinterpreted or misunderstood; and consequent misrepresentations, as discreditable to the author as unjust to myself, have been issued to the world in every form of publication by the hundred thousand copies. It is an unpleasant task to revert to this subject, for before the war I had entertained no other feelings than those of many for General McCLELLAN, and confidence in his ability and integrity. When, however, assertions are made which in my judgment are unsupported by facts, it becomes my duty to *"redress the record."* I now proceed:—General McCLELLAN, in his official report (House Rep. Ex. Doc., No. 15, page 137), quotes from and indorses General HEINTZELMAN'S report, with respect to the operations of my division in the battle of Wilson's Farm, Glendale or New Market Cross Roads, as variously called, rather freely, considering that HEINTZELMAN was all the time in my rear, separated by a strip of pine forest from my battle-ground, where he could, from personal observation, know absolutely nothing of what was passing in my division.

One of these quotations is the following:—"General HEINTZELMAN states that about five o'clock P. M. General McCALL'S Division was attacked in large force, evidently the principal attack; that in less than an hour the division gave way."

In order to expose the error here promulgated it is only necessary to cite General McCLELLAN himself. On the same page and the following one of his Report (p. 137-8), he makes this statement:—"General SUMNER says of this battle, 'The battle of Glendale was the most severe action since the battle of Fair Oaks. About 3 (three) o'clock P. M. the action commenced, and after a furious contest, lasting till after dark, the enemy was routed at all points and driven from the field.'"

Now it is known beyond the possibility of a cavil that my division was engaged with the enemy, single handed, for two hours before either SUMNER or HOOKER saw the enemy at all, for it was not until about 5 (five) P. M. when SEYMOUR'S Brigade of my division was forced back on SUMNER'S right and partially on HOOKER, that the commands of either of these officers became engaged. That these troops received the shock handsomely no one has denied, though General SUMNER told me in Washington about the early part of November, 1862, that he believed General HOOKER'S Division would have been driven in by the impetuosity of the enemy, had he not sent the best regiment of his corps (Col. OWEN, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers) to the support of that General. This *en passant*. But what makes the official report of General HEINTZELMAN appear a little singular is the fact that General HOOKER, who commanded a division of HEINTZELMAN'S Corps, in his official report to HEINTZELMAN *himself*, makes this statement:—"About three o'clock the enemy commenced a vigorous attack on McCALL." (See Rebellion Record, vol. 5, p. 260.) Thus, both SUMNER and HOOKER being in my immediate vicinity, and their unasked testimony as to the hour at which my division was attacked agreeing with my own official report, it is rendered patent that my division was attacked at three o'clock P. M., and not at five o'clock P. M., as reported by General McCLELLAN.

With respect to my division having given away in less than an hour, I need only say that, as the testimony of every officer commanding a regiment and many others of the division proving the assertion to be unfounded, has been published heretofore in my report, I shall now only refer to the frank and manly testimony of General MEADE, in a letter to me, dated Camp Warrenton, Va., Nov. 7, 1862:—

"* * * * It was only the stubborn resistance offered by our division (the Pennsylvania Reserves), prolonging the contest till after dark, and checking till that time the advance of the enemy that enabled the concentration during the night of the whole army on James River, which saved it." (See printed report.)

It is thus rendered equally patent that my division did not give way in less than an hour, but fought till night put an end to the battle.

The foregoing are my grounds for declaring the aforesaid passage in General McCLELLAN'S report to be not in *accordance with facts*.

There is another passage in General McCLELLAN'S report, the one immediately preceding that just discussed, in which he makes it appear that "my *Division* was reluctantly compelled to give way before heavier force accumulated upon them," and quotes my report. Whether my report was misquoted or miscopied I cannot pretend to say; but I certainly did not intend to convey that idea. What I did mean to convey is this:—That the two regiments (Fourth and Seventh) of MEADE'S Brigade, in support of RANDALL'S battery "were reluctantly compelled to give way before heavier force accumulated upon them." And this will appear to every impartial reader when he reads in the next sentence of my report these emphatic words:—"The centre of my division was still engaged." * * This sentence General McCLELLAN ignores and omits, and of course the impression intended to be lent on the public mind is that I had stated in my report that *my Division was compelled to give way*. This was not my intention, certainly. The truth is, when RANDALL'S battery, on the right of the division, was captured in my rescue, I rode to the centre of the division in order to bring up a sufficient force to recover the battery which still lay upon its own ground, some of the guns overturned and surrounded by forty odd dead horses; but I found the centre so hotly engaged as to demand all my attention and substitute until the attack at that point should be repelled, which in a short time I had the satisfaction to witness, with the capture of the standard of the Tenth Alabama. In the meantime RANDALL'S battery was recaptured by Lieutenant-Colonel BOLLINGER, of the Seventh, "after one of the guns had been turned upon him and its contents fired into his ranks." And I now assert that the division was not compelled to give way, as stated by General McCLELLAN. (See his (BOLLINGER'S) testimony in my printed report.)

On the same page with the foregoing (137) General McCLELLAN states:—"General McCALL'S troops "soon began to emerge from the woods into the open "field. Several batteries were in position and began "to fire into the woods over the heads of our own "men in front. Captain DE RUSSY'S Battery was placed on the right of General SUMNER'S artillery, "with orders to shell the woods."

It is necessary, in order that the foregoing statement may be understood, to explain to the reader that it is a quotation from General HEINTZELMAN'S report (HEINTZELMAN himself having "placed DE RUSSY'S battery), and refers to an earlier part of the action, when SEYMOUR'S Brigade of my division fell back on SUMNER, and before RANDALL'S Battery was attacked. Indeed, McCLELLAN'S report of this battle is rather obscure and unintelligible to one not present, but the reader is recommended to compare the above from McCLELLAN'S Report, page 137, with HEINTZELMAN'S report in the "Companion Vol. Rebellion Record, page 276."

The history of this affair is as follows:—When SEYMOUR'S brigade was driven in, the greater part were reformed by their Colonels in rear of their own ground; the lesser part fell back on General SUMNER and HOOKER, carrying with them some two (200) hundred prisoners just taken by them. On the strength of this display of retiring forces, General HOOKER reported officially that McCALL'S "whole division was completely routed, &c." On the same *data*, General SUMNER told me in Washington, early in November, 1862, "I saw your men coming out of the woods; but in a few moments I saw they were stragglers, and I thought no more about it." SUMNER was a brave and honorable man; and he would have scorned to say more or less than the truth. Peace to his ashes. In the name of God, amen!

In reference to this stage of the battle, when the enemy, following the last portion of SEYMOUR'S men, *fell upon* SUMNER and HOOKER, the latter states in his report that he "rolled the enemy back, and pursuing SUMNER'S front, they were by him hurriedly thrown over on to KEARNEY." The gallant General might have said, without much stretch of the hyperbole, that the enemy was "hurriedly thrown over the moon!" the one being quite as practicable as the other, KEARNEY being on my right, half a mile from HOOKER (who was on my left), and six of my regiments and three batteries, COOPER'S, KERN'S and RANDALL'S, in the interval hotly contesting the ground with part of LONGSTREET'S Division, which, I am proud to say, after hard fighting, recoiled before the Pennsylvania Reserves. The simple fact is, the enemy was thrown over by SUMNER (for the meeting with SUMNER and HOOKER was altogether unexpected by the enemy, and they were disordered by their rencontre with SEYMOUR) on to my centre, as established by the testimony of Colonel ROY STONE heretofore given, and repulsed as I have just stated.

In a letter to me, dated Columbus, Ohio, February 14, 1864, in reply to inquiries of mine, General HEINTZELMAN says, "about five o'clock it was reported to me that the Pennsylvania Reserves had given way. Knowing that if the enemy made much progress in that direction KEARNEY'S Division and the troops on the right of him (SLOCUM'S Division, &c.) would be cut off from the rest of the army and from our line of retreat to the James River, I rode forward." Here is good presumptive proof that the *"stubborn resistance"* of the Reserves prevented McCLELLAN'S Army being cut in two. HEINTZELMAN'S temporary head-quarters were at the crossing of Charles City road, about six hundred yards in my rear. On reaching the further edge of the pine woods, in my rear, and seeing my men "emerging from the woods" and SUMNER preparing to resist the advance of the enemy he directed his chief of artillery to shell the woods in his front (in my rear) and his letter then goes on, "I stopped, myself, at, I suppose, half way across the open space (on his return to his head-quarters) to take another look to be satisfied that the enemy would be checked or driven back. (Where was my division at this time?) Whilst halting here I was struck on the arm by a ball from one of the enemy's sharp-shooters, I presume, in the woods in front; also one of my staff was hit."

How the *sharp-shooters* got into the woods, in the rear of the Pennsylvania Reserves, and in part, at that time, occupied by two regiments of my reserve brigade, it is difficult to say; but as it appears, from his own report, that these wounds were contusions from spent balls, it is presumable that the shots were fired over the heads of my men when engaged at close quarters with the enemy in front of these woods.

In order to explain to the reader what was going on in my division at this time, I extract a passage from my letter to General HEINTZELMAN, dated March 29, 1864:—"Now, my dear General, had you, after passing DE RUSSY'S Battery, ridden through the narrow strip of woods in front of you, a little to the right of where you saw my men 'emerging from the woods,' you would have found me in the open field in front, with the centre of my division; and General MEADE, with his brigade, on the right of the division; and six regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserves and three batteries, at that very moment blazing away at the enemy, who was advancing with great steadiness to close quarters, but was driven back with great slaughter from every point of my right and centre. Before you started to return, you placed DE RUSSY'S Battery on the right of SUMNER'S Artillery, with orders to shell the woods in your front. Soon after this shelling commenced, General MEADE rode up to me and reported that 'the shells from the batteries were falling among his men,' and requested me to cause them to cease firing. I immediately sent my Aide-camp, Captain SCHEETZ, to state the fact to the officer commanding the battery, and request him to cease firing, as my troops were in his front. In the meantime shells began to fall about the centre of my division; there is no mistake about this, as some of them exploded over my own head. Captain SCHEETZ returned and reported that he had delivered my message, but that the officer commanding the artillery refused to stop firing without orders from *his own* General. I then directed him to seek the General commanding the troops and repeat my request. The horse of my Aid was killed on the way, and he did not find the General. The firing, however, ceased not long afterwards, the enemy having been repulsed by me." It will be seen by the foregoing extract that, while I was steadily resisting a heavy pressure from the enemy in front, I was subjected to "a fire in the rear" from my friends.

I trust that this plain and unvarnished explanation of the rather crude passage in General McCLELLAN'S report, above quoted, will be sufficiently intelligible to the public and all concerned. Reference may at any time be made to General MEADE and the officers of both his and my own staff.

I must still refer to another passage in General McCLELLAN'S report. On the same page (137), he says:—"Late in the day, at the call of General KEARNEY, General TAYLOR'S First New Jersey Brigade, SLOCUM'S Division, was sent to occupy a portion of General McCALL'S deserted position, a battery accompanying the brigade. They soon drove back the enemy, who shortly after gave up the attack." Had this been true, it would have been the most ungenerous and ungraceful expression—the *deserted* position!—ever used by a commanding General towards a general officer, who had fought his division for four hours, against superior numbers, even if overcome. But the check given to LEE by my division on the New Market road, having, in the judgment of more than one Federal, and at least one Confederate General, saved McCLELLAN'S army," it makes the stigma attempted to be cast on the division the more glaring and unpardonable.

I have within a short time been unofficially informed that General McCLELLAN, desirous of smoothing over the unmannered epithet, has written to the Adjutant-General at Washington, requesting leave to change his phraseology to the following, viz:—"A portion of General McCALL'S position, from which he had been driven by superior numbers."

Previously to this, however, I had, on receiving the official copy of General McCLELLAN'S report, written to General HEINTZELMAN, to ask whether this term *"deserted,"* had also been derived from his report. HEINTZELMAN disclaimed the authorship, and sent me a printed copy of his report of the battle.

In this report he says:—"Seeing that the enemy were giving way (this refers to their sudden repulse by SUMNER and HOOKER, upon whom they unexpectedly came while following SEYMOUR) I returned to the forks of the (Charles City) road, where I received a call from General KEARNEY for aid. Knowing that all General SEDGWICK'S troops were unavailable, I was glad to avail myself of the kind offer of General SLOCUM to send the New Jersey Brigade of his division to General KEARNEY'S aid. I rode out far enough on the Charles City road to see that we had nothing to fear from that direction and returned to see the New Jersey Brigade enter the woods to General KEARNEY'S relief. A battery accompanied this brigade. They soon drove back the enemy. It was now growing dark." On comparing HEINTZELMAN'S statement just given with that of McCLELLAN'S given above, it is evident that the latter is a transcript of the former, *in part*. I would that I might, for General McCLELLAN'S credit, say a transcript entire and correct. But I am constrained to say that it is incomprehensible how General McCLELLAN could have happened to substitute General McCALL'S position for General KEARNEY'S position.

Having written to General HEINTZELMAN on this subject, he replied to me in a letter dated Columbus, Ohio, March 24, 1864, as follows:—"I had some discussion with General KEARNEY, some time after, he saying that he never asked for reinforcements, though when I recalled what had occurred, he acknowledged that the message he had sent virtually amounted to that. Whether KEARNEY'S Division, or any part, was driven back, or if so, how far, I cannot now remember." From the foregoing it is seen that the First New Jersey Brigade, under General TAYLOR (KEARNEY'S old Brigade) was offered by SLOCUM for KEARNEY'S support, and rejected by HEINTZELMAN to have entered the woods to KEARNEY'S relief, under his own eye, it is therefore incontrovertible that General McCLELLAN'S report in this connection is not in accordance with facts.

There is still one more remark of General McCLELLAN'S that requires my notice. In his letter to the President, dated "Harrison's Bar, James River, July 4, 1862" (his report, page 142), he asserts, "We have lost no guns, except twenty-five on the field of battle, twenty-one of which were lost by the giving way of McCALL'S Division under the onset of superior numbers."

The General should have been a little more careful what he wrote to Mr. LINCOLN, or perhaps a little more cautious what he published. By turning to page 127 of his report, it will be seen that in the account of the battle of Gaines' Mills he makes this statement:—"The number of guns captured by the enemy at this battle was twenty-two, three of which were lost by being run off the bridge during the final withdrawal."

The number of guns, then, lost by McCLELLAN in this battle was nineteen. Soon after I read the letter to Mr. LINCOLN above quoted, I wrote to General WM. F. BARRY, General McCLELLAN'S Chief of Artillery during the Peninsular campaign, requesting him to refer to his reports and to inform me how many guns he had reported lost by my division at Gaines' Mills, and received the following reply:

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

My Dear General:—Your note of 7th inst. is just received, and finds me on the eve of departure for the southwest, whither I am ordered for duty with General GRANT'S armies. I regret extremely that my papers relating to the Peninsular campaign are all packed up, and I have been sent away, and that I have no better reference than my *memory* to enable me to answer your queries. I can, however, state in general terms that the guns lost by field batteries belonging to your division were *but a very small portion* of the whole number lost at Gaines' Mills. * *

Faithfully yours, WILLIAM F. BARRY.

With respect to the guns lost at Nelson's farm or New Market cross roads, it is a fact well known that after RANDALL'S Battery was taken by the enemy and retaken by the Reserves (see Colonel BOLLINGER'S report), the guns could not be removed for want of horses, forty odd or those belonging to the battery lying dead on the ground; and I am authorized to say that RANDALL applied to General HEINTZELMAN, after nightfall, for men to drag his guns off the ground, but was refused by that officer on the plea that "it would bring on a renewal of the battle." For instances, General MEADE says to me in a letter dated Head-quarters, Army of the Potomac, March 2, 1864:—"I have always maintained that these guns (RANDALL'S Battery) were not lost by the division, but were abandoned by the army.

"It is notorious that they remained all night in their original position on the field, outside the line of the enemy's pickets, the enemy having withdrawn from the field after dark, and not returning till eight o'clock the next day, when their skirmishers advanced in order of battle, and finding these guns, took possession of them. I have this from RANDALL, who, being aware of it at the time, applied to KEARNEY, and, I think, to HEINTZELMAN, for authority and men to drag his guns off, but was refused on the ground it would bring on a renewal of the battle, and at one o'clock the division with the army moved on to Malvern Hill. When I say I had it from RANDALL, I mean the fact that the enemy did not take possession of them (the guns) the evening of the battle, but fell back and left them for us to drag off if we chose. The fact that they took possession of them the next morning, about eight o'clock, I got from Dr. COLLINS, Third Regiment, P. R. C., who remained with the wounded, and saw the advance of the enemy the next day." Again, Mr. J. R. SYPHER, of Lancaster, some time since with the Army of the Potomac, states that he was told by RANDALL himself that "he had applied to General HEINTZELMAN for men to drag off his guns, and was refused," on the grounds stated by General MEADE in the foregoing letter.

Now here is satisfactory testimony that these guns lay on the outside of the enemy's lines, and were seen there long after sunrise the following morning by Surgeon JAMES COLLINS, of the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves (MEADE'S Brigade), and by many others who remained to care for our wounded (as since reported to me), and were not in possession of the enemy until, by the retreat of McCLELLAN'S army, they *fell, uncared for*, into the hands of the enemy. It must also be remembered that at this time Col. S. G. SIMMONS, commanding the First Brigade of the Reserves, was mortally wounded, General G. G. MEADE, commanding the Second Brigade, was severely wounded and compelled to leave the field, and General J. SEYMOUR, commanding Third Brigade, was not to be found, while I had myself, about dark, while moving forward with the purpose of recovering this same battery, been made prisoner;—remembering this, I say, it will be seen that Generals KEARNEY and HEINTZELMAN were the proper officers to whom RANDALL should have applied for the means to save his guns, which could without loss have been done after the enemy had retired. I therefore do not hesitate to assert that the six guns of RANDALL'S Battery were shamefully abandoned by McCLELLAN'S army—*not lost by me*. As regards the German battery left behind, by whose authority I know not, and found on my ground by me, and unfortunately, as it turned out, assigned by me, in consequence of finding it there, a position in my line of battle, *its* guns could not have been included in the twenty-one reported by McCLELLAN *lost by my division giving way under the onset of superior numbers*, for the best of reasons, viz., *they did not await the onset*, but ingloriously fled, and ran over and trampled my men (four companies Fourth Regiment), placed in their rear for their support and protection. Colonel ROY STONE, commanding the Bucktails (First Regiment Reserves), stating in his report to me, "This advance of the enemy" (when SEYMOUR was driven in), "might have been checked by the Dutch battery belonging to PORTER'S corps, and temporarily with your division that day, but it was deserted by its gunners on the *first appearance* of the enemy." Some of these guns, however, were saved, and brought off. In referring to this incident of the battle I have not intended to speak slightingly, although the whole affair in that connection was rather ludicrous.

To sum up, I think I may say I have established the following points:—

1st. That my division was attacked at 3 o'clock, P. M., June 30th (battle of Nelson's Farm, on New Market cross roads), not at 5 o'clock, as stated by General McCLELLAN.

2d. That it did not give way in less than an hour, as stated by General McCLELLAN, but fought till nightfall (about four hours), with what result let the country judge.

3d. That the New Jersey Brigade was not sent to occupy a portion of my deserted position, as stated by General McCLELLAN, but was sent to the relief of General KEARNEY, who had called for aid.

4th. That General McCLELLAN'S report to President LINCOLN, that "he had lost but twenty-five guns on the field of battle, twenty-one of which were lost by McCALL'S Division giving way under the onset of superior numbers," *is not in accordance with facts*.

The statements I have made in the foregoing pages are the record, in part, of the operations of my division in the battle of Nelson's Farm, or Newmarket Cross-Roads, well known either to General MEADE or to the colonels of regiments and other officers of the division, and can be proved before any military tribunal in the country.

On the 20th September, 1864, I sent to General McCLELLAN a copy of a letter written to a friend of mine, which letter was in substance and almost in language identical with the foregoing statement in full. This I did, wishing to afford him an opportunity to correct errors in his official report reflecting upon my division and myself, if arising from hastily examined reports of his subordinates, and so hastily written and published in his own.

This I should have done at an earlier date had all the materials I desired to collect been earlier in my possession. I indulged the hope that on being made acquainted with the facts here stated, he would have seconded to the Pennsylvania Reserves the meed of praise earned with the best blood of the State. This he has declined or failed to do; and I am reluctantly compelled, in justice to my brave associates, to make known their claims to their country's gratitude. My object is vindication and justice, not attack. The reports of General HEINTZELMAN and others I have necessarily referred to, I take it for granted were honestly made, though probably without as strict examination of the subject as should always mark the official reports of military commanders. They have proved their gallantry in the field, and I entertain no unkindly feelings towards them; their errors I have been forced to expose.

GEORGE A. McCALL.

Dellair, October 22, 1862

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

No department of the Government has been more steadily rising in popular estimation, in the last two years, than that which is founded upon the great interest which underlies all our material prosperity, which feeds our armies and people, and is able to pay our national debt in ten years, without stinting the supplies of the thirty to forty millions of mouths to be filled in the immediate future. It has no special apartments, or great array of clerical force, or magnificent show of patronage to be dispensed; its organization is on a small scale, commenced amid factious opposition, and continued against many adverse influences, now happily passing away. At the beginning it was but the recognition of agriculture as a vital interest and enduring power in the nation; a pittance insufficient for the wants of some unimportant commission was doled out for its support; yet its friends asked only a very moderate and reasonable allowance.

The garden had been prostituted to the sectional purposes of Southern traitors. The Utopian schemes, founded upon tea-plants, cork oaks, &c., and other wild expedients, for the aggrandizement of the Gulf regions, had monopolized the soil and labor of the propagating garden. Everything that could interest and benefit the whole country was ignored and neglected by the division, and the West Indies and South America were traversed for improved sugar-canes and other Southern products; and the swamps of Florida were hunted for alligators' blood for experiments in freeing orange trees of a certain destructive insect.

But a reformation was commenced at the beginning of the present Administration, under Hon. Isaac Newton, a shrewd, energetic, practical farmer, the superintendent of the division, who was continued at the head of the new department on its organization in July, 1862. A follower of the lamented Downing was placed in charge of the garden, which is now beginning to blossom as the rose; rare plants are skilfully propagated and widely disseminated. The habits and diseases of plants are carefully observed, and scientifically experimented upon; and, at the present time, a large additional propagating house for grapes is being erected, and many thousands of plants will be sent forth of the different specimens of American and foreign grape-vines; among them fifteen thousand roots of the Japan grape, which has fruited here for the first time in America, and promises to flourish in this climate as an excellent and valuable contribution to our list of grapes.

The seed distribution, which formerly wrought so much damage to the reputation of the agricultural division of the Patent Office, by carelessness and neglect, has disseminated millions of packages of valuable seeds, many of them in regions where improved seeds were inaccessible otherwise; and from every section of the country comes testimony to their excellence and utility. From every continent upon the globe contributions have been drawn, by purchase or voluntary gift, for the improvement of American field, garden, and flower-seeds.

The annual reports have been immensely improved, both in matter and style, so that while the plainest farmer can understand and appreciate their practical and sensible teachings, the polished scholar, a Bancroft or an Everett, can commend and enjoy them.

Valuable results have followed the analysis in the chemical laboratory of the juice of many varieties of sorghum canes, many specimens of American wines, earths, and other objects of investigation.

A beginning has been made in the organization of a system of agricultural statistics, by which more complete and reliable returns of growing or harvested crops are obtained than ever before in this country—a system far in advance of the English mode of obtaining similar information.

On a fair review of the subject it must be confessed that much has already been done for agriculture by the new department, and far more will be done in the future, as the results of present plans are unfolded, and as new labors are developed. For the degree of success already attained, the country is primarily indebted to the practical statesmen who have sustained the department, by judicious appropriations, moderate, though ample for present wants; and to none more than to the Hon. John Sherman, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, the able and far-seeing representative of the great central agricultural State of Ohio, whose friendship for this prominent interest has been warm and constant, and his advocacy of it eminently judicious and practical. He has sought to make it useful rather than conspicuous; practiced a wise economy, instead of munificent extravagance or a wasteful parsimony; and regarded the improvement of agriculture as a means of alleviating the burdens of the war, and not as an aggravation of them. The thanks of the West, and of the country, are due for his eminent services in appreciation and advancement of the interests of agriculture.

A Prize for the First Man who Raises the Stars and Stripes in Richmond.

Some two or three weeks since a letter was received from Washington city by General Grant, enclosing one hundred dollars to be given as a prize to the man who first raises the Stars and Stripes in the city of Richmond. Yesterday the following was received from an also unknown source:—

"CAMP ——, October 7, 1864.—Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, commanding United States forces.—General:—I send you ten dollars to be added to the one hundred already in your hands to be given to the first man of our army who shall again unfurl the Stars and Stripes in the city of Richmond.

"From a soldier way off in the West, who likes your way of doing things, and wishes to the Lord he had a chance to win his money back."

All hope these may be but the forerunners of other and larger contributions for the same purpose, until the sum shall be sufficiently large to substantially benefit the brave fellow to whom it will finally be awarded. Roll on the ball. Swell the fund to one thousand—to twenty-five thousand dollars. It can be done.

—Since the opening of the railroad between Paris and Madrid, it has become the fashion for Spanish families to take excursions to the French capital.

—Pony carriages have latterly become the fashion in the Champs Elysees and at the Bois de Boulogne. It is proposed to import some of the breed which roam over the mountains of Corsica, and which have wonderful strength and are very perfect in shape.

—In Paris, one of the most celebrated actresses of the day has given notice of her intention of bringing a lawsuit against a very youthful rival at a minor theatre, whom she accuses of having committed larceny, inasmuch as she has stolen her gestures (*ses gestes*), appropriating her intonations, in fact her whole system of acting.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Robert P. King,	18. Elias W. Hale,
2. Gr. Morrison Coates,	14. Charles H. Shriner,
3. Henry Fraser,	15. John Weiler,
4. William B. Kern,	16. David McConnaughy,
5. Horton H. Jenks,	17. David W. Woods,
6. Thomas M. Bunn,	18. Isaac Benson,
7. Robert Parke,	19. John Patton,
8. William Taylor,	20. Samuel B. Dick,
9. John A. Hiestand,	21. Everard Bierer,
10. Richard H. Coryell,	22. John F. Penney,
11. Jesse Hoblitzell,	23. Ebenezer M. Junkin,
12. Charles F. Read,	24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee.

SIMON CAMERON,
CHAIRMAN.

9-8

DAUPHIN AND COLORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CHARTERED BY STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

200,000 Shares—Par Value, $5.

President—JOHN B. ANDERSON.

Directors.

Thomas A. Scott,	James R. Mapes,
N. B. Kneass,	T. C. McDowell, Harrisburg.
William S. Freeman,	John W. Hall, do
Robert P. King,	John Brady, do
John M. Riley,	W. W. Wylie, Lancaster.
Charles De Silver,	William G. Shute, Colorado.

D. P. SOUTHWORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE, No. 423 WALNUT STREET,
ROOM No. 5.

Authenticated specimens have been procured from some of the Company's holes, and have been assayed by Professors Booth and Garrett with the most gratifying results.

Subscription lists are now open at the Office of the Company, and at the Treasurer's Office (Internal Revenue), No. 427 Cliff (NEW Street, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank building. To original subscribers $5 00 per share for a limited number of shares.

Circulars, pamphlets, or information can be obtained at the office of the Company, after the 17th inst. 10-14-1m

MILITARY NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY
Fund Commission, No. 412 PENNE Street.

The extra City Bounty of FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS will continue to be paid to all volunteer recruits, for one, two or three years, mustered in to the credit of the First and Nineteenth Wards of Philadelphia, until the quota of those wards is filled.

As the deficiency of those wards now amounts in all to less than three hundred men, parties who propose to enter the service would do well to enlist promptly, and thus secure the advantages of the liberal bounty now offered.

In a few days the quota of these wards will probably be filled, when the Bounty of Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be withdrawn.

10-24-3t E. P. KING, President.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

E. G. McCAWLEY,
Major and Recruiting Officer.

au5-tf

FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, Are invited to the extensive MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1-6

FOURTH EDITION

VERMONT RAIDERS.

THEIR TRIAL POSTPONED.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Vermont Raid.

MONTREAL, October 25.—The trial of the Vermont raiders at St. John was to have been commenced yesterday, but their counsel was absent, and the proceedings were postponed until to-day. The magistrates have taken the deposition of Mr. Bishop, Teller of the St. Albans Bank.

The Canadian Conference.

QUEBEC, October 25.—The Conference has been engaged in adjusting the financial affairs, which have presented serious difficulties. It is expected that the Conference will close on Thursday, when the members will proceed to Montreal and other cities in the West.

Explosion of a Propeller.

CHICAGO, October 25.—The propeller *Tonawanda* exploded her boiler on the river last night, and became a complete wreck. It is supposed that one man was killed.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General Grant Visits the New Lines—How the Soldiers Will Vote—Union Ballots in Demand.

WELDON ROAD, Saturday, October 22.—General Grant made an informal visit to the new lines established on our left by the recent advance. The Lieutenant-General, accompanied by Major-General Meade, Brigadier-General Hunt, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and General Crawford, of the Fifth Corps, made a detour of the lines, starting from the "Brick" or "Yellow House," riding rapidly along the line of intrenchments, and visiting each of the principal forts along the line.

On reaching the lines of the Ninth Corps, the cortege was met by General Parke, commanding, and the ride was resumed and continued until they again reached the headquarters of the Fifth Corps. It being unexpected, scarcely any demonstration was made. The generals and their staffs were in fatigue dress.

The second bulletin from General Sheridan was received at sunset, and the news was received with renewed enthusiasm. The deeds of the glorious Army of Western Virginia renew the ardor of the troops, give them fresh spirit, and urge them on to fresh efforts for the suppression of the Rebellion. When the Army of the Potomac strikes its next blow, it will be both powerful and decisive.

The New York soldiers are going for the Union ticket. The Michigan boys are shoulder to shoulder with their brothers of the Empire State. The Pennsylvania troops keep "well closed up" in the rear. A heavy majority may be reckoned on for the Union nominee from this army. Send along your ballots, they are wanted.

Everything remains very quiet at present. The old routine of picket firing still continues.—*N. Y. Times.*

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—The following sales of Real Estate, &c., were made to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Sons, auctioneers:—

5 shares Southwark Bank, dividends off, 106½.
5 shares Philadelphia Bank, dividends off, 147.
12 shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Company, 61¼.
1 share Arch Street Theatre, with ticket, $638.
Season ticket, Arch Street Theatre, $24.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket, $300.
$5000 Calloway Mining Company of Missouri, no bid.
94 shares Consolidation Bank, $93.
26 shares S. Sterling Coal Company, $60.
24 shares Medora Mining Company, $25½.
13 shares Resolute Mining Company, no bid.
2 shares Ocean Steam Navigation Company, $114.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association, no bid.
1 share Mercantile Library Company, $34½.
Three-story dwelling, No. 616 S. Tenth street, $2950.
Three-story dwelling, No. 620 S. Tenth street, $4000.
Three-story dwelling, No. 622 S. Tenth street. No bid.
Four-story store, No. 240 Market street, $4500.
Modern residence, No. 2222 Green street, $5500.
Large lot, about 59 acres, Twenty-Fifth Ward, $6550.
Valuable coal lands, 316 acres, 127 perches, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, $14,500.
Two squares of ground, 9 acres, Girard avenue, $1800 bid.
Hotel, public hall, and stable, N. W. corner of Seventeenth and Vine streets, $5000.
Mansion, with an entire marble front and marble portico, N. W. corner of Nineteenth and Walnut street, $85,000.
Residence, No. 1808 Locust street, $19,000 bid.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 837 N. Eleventh street, $4050 bid.
Farm and country seat on the Williams road and Wissahicken creek, $150 per acre bid.
Three-story dwelling, No. 315 Spruce street, $4500.
2 three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1217 and 1219 S. Sixth street, $5000.
Residence, with three acres of land, Day's Lane, Germantown, $12,500 bid.
Three-story Store and Dwelling, No. 439 Arch street, $5475 bid.
Two-story Dwelling, No. 514 S. Fifth street, $3000.
Three-story Store and Dwelling, N.E. Corner of Twenty-fourth and Walnut street, $8000.
Three three-story Dwellings, Nos. 524, 526, and 528 Hurst street, $2475 bid.
Three-story brick dwelling, Gillis' alley, $975 bid.
Large brick stable, northeast corner of Twelfth and Vine streets, $2400 bid.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. W. WRIGHT, F. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in fob variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Sengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
jal1-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

GODDARD & CO.,

APOTHECARIES,

Dealers in fine

Drugs,
Perfumery,
Toilet Articles,
and Specialties.

BRANDIES, WINES, &c., sold only for Medicinal purposes. [10-8-1m

No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their Oil in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all dise